The Evangelist.

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HENRY M. FIELD, Editors.

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FIELD & CRAIGHEAD,

THE END OF IMPEACHMENT.

The whole country will take a long breath at the end of the trial of the President. Whatever the disappointment at the result, it is at least a relief to a suspense that had become too painful to be borne much longer. For nearly three months we have heard of nothing else. All legislation has been checked, and the usual business of Congress has been at a stand-still, waiting for the close of fering their opinions, whether asked for or the great trial. As the time of the decision approached, the country was wound up to the highest pitch of expectation. Everything was in a state of suspense. Even ordinary business could not go on, for men were waiting to see if a new administration might not inaugurate a new financial policy, and a general revolution in our public affairs. Such uncertainty is always disastrous to the business interests of a country. Men do not dare to venture on new enter prises, as they know not what to expect. They will put up with this for a while, if they see a prospect of a speedy end of their troubles. But when they have endured it month after month, they begin to cry out for relief. Anything is better than this prolonged uncertainty. Better even defeat than this long suspense. On this account we believe the country will rejoice to have the Impeachment trial brought to a close. They are tired of the long delay, and of the general stagnation of business, and wish to have it they will not forget. But whether they will ont of the way, so that they can attend to their ordinary affairs.

At length we have a decision which, if not complete, yet indicates the final result. True. the vote has been taken only on a single article, but as that one was believed to be the strongest, failure on that involves failure on the whole. The New York Tribune, which is the highest authority for the managers of so as by fire." He has just escaped "by the impeachment, says: "The Eleventh article was deliberately selected as the one that him. A large majority of the Senate dewould command most votes. That failing, all fail." So that we may consider the business of impeachment as practically ended.

As to the result, however much surprised, yet we feel bound to acquiesce in the solemn verdict of the Senate, and to respect their decision as the highest judicial authority known in our country. While the failure to convict will disappoint a large part of the people of the North, yet we do not see in it any ground for the rage and despair of some of our contemporaries. This is too great a as a wreck floats down the stream; while the nation will continue on its career of greatness as if he had never been.

Looking at it in this light, impeachment always seemed to us rather "small business" for such a great people. We could never attach to it the importance which some did. We were in Washington when it was begun, and know that many of the oldest and wisest men in the councils of the nation-and we ly to be accomplished. may add, in the councils of the Republican party-shook their heads doubtfully as to the expediency of the movement. They thought of one individual is a small matter. Probthat it was a great political mistake. Much ably no man in public life has so little peras they disliked Mr. Johnson, although they sonal popularity as Mr. Johnson. It is a regarded his being President of the United sad confession that it is so, for there was a States as a calamity, yet they did not think time when his bold course in standing up for it wise to stop all the legislation and the the Union against the tide of Southern fanbusiness of the country for the sake of get- sticism, which swent his own Tennessee ting rid of a man whose term of office would with other States, into the Rebellion, caused retire to the mountains of Tennessee, and has been so headstrong and obstinate, in never be heard of any more in the poli- his quarrel with Congress, opposing almost tics of the country. Surely within this brief every measure which they passed, that he clude the Auburn Declaration. We do not time he could not do much mischief. Con- has completely alienated the popular respect of his control over the army; of his power of or of the country, that he should have a endured him for three years; could it not fairs, it is a good rule to forget the things put up with him a few months longer? So which are behind, and to press forward to not reason wisely?

struggle between Congress and the President was pressed to an immediate issue.

Since impeachment was determined on, much dignity and deliberation. Never in the history of the country have we had more reason to be proud of the Senate, for never has it appeared a more dignified body. There were not wanting violent spirits who counselled unseemly haste. One of the managers at the beginning expressed his rmination to hurry on the trial "with railroad speed." But the Senate, by its dignified attitude, silently rebuked this spirit it sat, from day to day, and week to week, to hear every particle of the evidence, and ward anew on its magnificent career.

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to listen to long-drawn arguments. The patience and decorum and dignity of the Sennate, have raised that body in the esteem of the country and of the civilized world.

This dignity was the more commendable because of the very strong pressure from without to sway their judgments. The moment the trial began, we felt that it was the duty of all outsiders to respect the position of those who were called to sit as judges in this High Court, bound by a solemn oath to hear, to deliberate, and to decide according to the law and the evidence. To obtrude on them private opinions, to dictate, or even to advise, what verdict they should render, we should have considered as gross an indecency as for a crowd to force its way into a jury room, while the jury were in session, and dictate to them what should be their verdict. Yet some of our brethren of the press seem to have had no scruples, either of conscience or of delicacy, as to ofnot. Nor did they hesitate to accuse of "treachery" every Senator who was even 'suspected" of thinking differently. If any one hegitated an instant, he was denounced in the most violent manner. Thus we have seen within a few days some of the oldest and ablest men in our National Congress, men who have spent years in public life, and have grown gray in the service of their country, denounced as "traitors" and "infamous," because they thought that the charges against the President were not sustained. Such language is utterly disgraceful. It does not seem to have produced much effect. Every high-minded Senator must have felt indignant and disgusted at this kind of intimidation, and would naturally spurn it with contempt; and it is not at all impossible that the final defeat of the impeachment movement has been due to the natur al indignation at this kind of dictation. It is a lesson to these journals, which we hope learn wisdom from it, is doubtful. They are not of the sort that learn wisdom from any

As to Mr. Johnson, if he were capable of earning anything, he should take warning by his narrow escape. He has indeed been saved from an ignominious expulsion from his high office, and yet he has been "saved skin of his teeth." Only one vote saved clared him guilty. Nothing but the proviso in the Constitution, that in a trial for impeachment, two-thirds should be required to convict, saved him. One vote, changed from Nay to Aye would have removed him at once from the White House, and given us a new President and a new administration.

Most men who had had such a hair-breadth escape, would learn from it some degree of cantion. But we are afraid Mr. Johnson is like the Bourbons, of whom Napoleon used to say, that "they never forgot anything" nation to have its whole future depend on [that is, of their old party hatreds and rethe fate of one man. "Men die, but nations sentments], "nor learned anything." Mr. live." A few months, and he will pass away Johnson is a man of such unbounded selfconfidence—so sure that he is in the right and everybody else wrong—that we fear that nothing will teach him modesty and wisthe end. Happily his power is small. The such a fair interpretation. work of reconstructing the Southern States on the plan of Congress, is nearly completed, and he cannot hinder it. However he may oppose it, the will of the nation is like-

But our chief concern is not for the Presi dent, but for the country. What become soon expire of itself. In less than a year his name to be held in honor throughout the his course would be run. He would then North. But since he has been President, he gress had already stripped him of his power; and sympathy. While anxious, for the honappointing to office, and removing from fair trial, yet if he had been found guilty office. Never did a man sit in the Presiden- and been deposed from his office, we should tial chair so completely shorn of the attri- have had no tears to shed over his fate. butes of power. He was the mere ghost of But since it is settled otherwise, that he is a President-the shadow of a shade. Why to remain where he is to the close of his then should they be in such a panic of terror term, neither shall we shed any tears over they reasoned-and who will say, in view of those which are before. The country has a look. Many questions which have been adignation at his course, that many felt that that this personal matter is out of the way, they could wait no longer, and hence the we hope Congress will go to work attending to the business of the country, which is greatly suffering from its neglect, to regulate ed here. the finances, lightening taxes, giving new we are glad that it was conducted with so life to industry, and pushing forward meassures for the public prosperity. A few months will bring us to a Presidential election, when the nation will again have a chance to express its will. A popular election is the High Court before which our rulers are always liable to be impeached : and whose verdict is without appeal. To that all questions of public men and public policy may be referred. That we may hope will bring all branches of our Government

check or obstacle in its path, will start for-

Not a Come-out-er but a Stay-in-er. - A lit- wisdom and fidelity, the subject of the retle volume, just published by Ticknor & union of the two bodies will be fully discuss-Fields, giving the official life of the late ed. It becomes all, therefore, who have at Governor Andrew, furnishes a beautiful tes heart the interests of the Church which they timony to the humanity, the patriotism, and the practical wisdom of that noble man, whose death was so great a loss to the State of Massachusetts. He was not only an earnest reformer, but what very few reformers are, a man of sound judgment, of sterling common sense. Among other incidents illustrating this is the following. The church in Boston to which he belonged at one time was in danger of disunion on account of some difference of opinion in the congregation. Against this separation Gov. Andrew. then a young man, less than thirty years of age, protested very earnestly in language which showed alike his good sense as well as

his Christian charity. Says his pastor, "He pleaded that the true way to treat all whom we supposed to be in error, was not to them out, but take them in. Nor was it the right way, he contended, to leave a church, because a majority conscientiously differed from us, but to remain in it and convince them. We never can do so much good by going only with those who agree with us, for if only those who agree together go together, each party in the church hardens itself in its own opinions, and truth and error never come in contact." "At last," said he in closing, "Brethren, I do not believe in the principle of come-out-er-ism. I am not a come-out-er; I am a stay-in er. I shall not leave this church because the majority may differ from me, on this or other questions. You may indeed turn me out; but you cannot make me go out of my own accord. If you turn me out of your meeting, I will stand on the outside, and look in through the window, and see you. If I cannot do this, I will come the next day and sit in the place where you have been, and commune with you so. I cannot be excommunicated, for I shall continue thus always in your communion.'

The American Presbyterian of last week repeats the questions it addressed to us, on Reunion, and insists upon our answering them. It seems to think them important, if not embarrassing to us. Our only reason for not replying formally was, that we did not wish to discuss among ourselves the terms of reunion, until we know just what they are. But as that journal wants a reply, we will give it.

"1. Who is to judge of the consistency of the various interpretations with the Calvinistic or Reformed sense of the Confession? Who judges, in any case, about the sens

of a document? Of course, the parties to it, according to their best light. No one man, presbytery, or school is entitled to judge about it, as if that judgment were infallible and binding on others. In any judicial case that may arise, the "Book" prescribes the way.

An "intolerant minority," if there be such, may make trouble. That is a risk we must run. And it ought to be agreed that there should be all the "toleration" on both side consistent with a fair interpretation of the Confession as a Reformed symbol. We say dom, and that he will remain the same to that the Auburn Declaration comes under

> " 2. Does THE EVANGELIST wish us understand that it would be content with the degree of toleration which the editor of the Princeton Review is inclined to allow?" What a question! Such authority we concede to no man and no school. If the Princeton Review will allow the differences fairly deducible from its own concessions, we think we might agree with it : if not.

> "3. On the whole, is THE EVANGELIST SO desirons for reunion that it would prefer to have the doctrinal lines drawn closer than they now are, rather than [that] the scheme of reunion should fail?" Our reply to the Northwestern Presbuterian (which the American Presbuterian says it agrees with) covers. we think the ground of this question. We would have no "lines" which would not insuppose that reunion would alter the general position and practice of our presbyteries

"4. Are there no doctrines in our extended Confession that are not fundamental, and that might be rejected without injuring the

integrity of the Calvinistic system?" There are doctrines in our Confession which no theologian would think of calling as to what he should do? The country had that. In political as well as in personal af- "fundamental." There are statements about even the "fundamental" doctrines, which may be and have been differently interpret ed, without detriment to the doctrinal inthe long trial and its result, that they did great future before it to which we are to tegrity. Doctrines not fundamental might be "rejected" without destroying the system, But at that time such was the feeling of kept in abeyance, demand attention. Now though its integrity might be marred. For even doctrines not fundamental may be necessary to the completeness and symmetry of the system. Nice discrimination is need-

If our contemporary wishes more of ou views of these "fundamental" doctrines, and the "integrity of the system," we should like to talk over the matter with him at some convenient season. It hardly seems either necessary or profitable in connection with the reunion question.

Prayer for the Assemblies. - Both General Assemblies commence their annual meetings to-day-the Old School at Albany, and our of precipitation. Calmly and deliberately into harmony, when the nation, free from are of much more than usual importance,

so much love, to go to a throne of grace and plead that God would give wisdom to these ssembled delegates, would guide all their deliberations, and lead them to such results as shall be for His glory and the salvation of men. Let the Assemblies at Harrisburg and Albany be remembered not only in the sanctuary on the Sabbath, but in the social meetings for prayer, and daily at our family

Reunion-Auburn Declaration.-The Pres byter and the Northwestern Presbyterian each devote several columns in their last issues to the question of reunion, both discussing the subject with reference to one and the same point, viz: the orthodoxy of the Auburn Declaration. The former, in reply to an ingo from them, but to go to them; not shut quiry proposed by a prominent New School minister to the Editor, Dr. Montfort (a member of the Joint Committee), whether men holding the theological views put forth in that Declaration would be regarded as sufficiently orthodox to warrant their reception in the united church, answers clearly and unequivocally, that in his opinion they would. The Northwestern Presbyterian, replying to a similar question asked it by THE EVANGELIST, says, "The plain truth is, there is a radical difference between the two schools as to the latitude with which they interpret the Standards, and any formula of words, whether the Auburn Declaration, or Smith's or Gurley's amendment, which allow all the latitude or liberty which has hitherto prevailed in the other branch, and be conceded in the United Church, cannot be accepted by honest and intelligent Old School men.

> We think it well that these opinions have een elicited, and are thus before the mem bers of both churches. We have now only to wait and see which of these papers reflects the views and feelings of the great body of our Old School brethren, as this will govern the action of our own Church.

DRS. A. A. HODGE AND H. B. SMITH.

The Presbyterian of Philadelphia two weeks since republished the whole of Dr. Smith's notice of Dr. A. A. Hodge's recent work on the Atonement; and, in connection with it, printed the following communication from Dr. Hodge:

AN EXPLANATION.

Messrs. Editors :- Dr. Henry B. Smith of Union Seminary, has published, in the April number of his Review, a notice of the work on the Atonement, recently issued by our Board of Publication. As that notice has been given to the public, as well through the columns of Old School papers, as in the pages of the Review, there can be no im-propriety in my noticing a mistaken allega-tion which it makes. The Doctor says of ry, which we are certain, in some of its feaby the New School as by the Old.

Now, it is impossible that I should have, in any way, directly or remotely, implied that this theory was held by the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church as a body, because I never believed that to b the case, and was never, for one moment, tempted to suggest such an idea. That theory is credited to the names of Drs. Fiske, Jenkyn, Beman, and Mr. Barnes, and to sundry eminent theologians of New England. The only names of men connected with the New School Presbyterians mentiond are those of Dr. Beman and Mr. Barnes Atonement." The phrase "New School" does not once occur in the book, except in does not once occur in the book, except in the midst of a long quotation from Dr. Fiske, (p. 328.) in which it was supposed to be used in the New England sense of the word, which is, by Old School men, understood to be a very different one from that intended when applied to Presbyterians of any class. All, therefore, that was implied the book was that the New School b of the Presbyterian Church has from the be inning tolerated, in two of her distinguishginning tolerated, in two of her distinguish-ed members, the profession of the "Gov-ernmental Theory." Professor Park, in his work on the Atonement, declares that this theory, styled by him "Edwardean," is held by a large party of the Presbyterian Church; but that I have never said nor "implied."

I wish earnestly that Dr. Smith would say upon what grounds he judged the book "im-plied" that the "Governmental Theory" was the New School theory. Was it because although "in some of its features it is a unanimously repudiated by the New School as by the Old," yet, in other of its distin guishing features, it was really recognized as truly representing the opinion of his de-nomination? I did not imply this. But Dr. Smith's notice does appear to imply it; and since the Doctor is believed to represent the soundest and most numerous division of his Church, that fact, if not removed, must ccasion to Old School men an uneasine

they did not feel before.

Or did the Doctor find the implication in the fact that the names of Dr. Beman and Mr. Barnes are associated with the teacher of this doctrine? Are they, in such a sense representative theologians in their branch that the assertion that they teach a doctrine is equivalent to an assertion that the New School Church receives it?

These are the questions which Old School men are now asking, and in view of which they will certainly act. We insist that an swers to them should be definitely and au thoritatively given, and widely circulated.
At the close, Dr. Smith suggests that I should "revise the book, and allow New School men the benefit of their disclaimers."
There can be no "disclaimers" where there

tents, a true statement of the theory held generally by our New School brethren, when they tell us fully what it is. Hitherto I have hoped that it was the same with our own, and with that common to Lutheran and Reformed theologians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

To this "Explanation," Dr. Smith sends to the Presbyterian the following reply:

To the Editors of The Presbyterian :-As Dr. A. A. Hodge of Allegheny Seminary has addressed me indirectly through your columns, in connection with your republication of my notice of his recent work on the Atonement, I must rely upon your courtesy

to publish a reply to his questions.

Dr. Hodge seems to be surprised that I said that he "implied that the Governmental Theory of the Atonement was the New School "view. He says: "It is impossible that I should have, in any way, directly or remotely, implied that this theory was held by the New School branch of the Presbyte rian Church as a body, because I never believed that to be the case, and was never for one moment tempted to suggest such an

I must confess that I am quite as much surprised by this statement as Dr. Hodge appears to have been by mine. Certainly, very many Old School men (see, for example, the Princeton Review, October, 1867, p 672.) have charged the New School with holding or sanctioning this theory. And Dr. Hodge's work on the Atonement has been loudly proclaimed to be an able vindication of the Old School, and refutation of the New School view. In what part of the book is the alleged New School theory stated as still insisted by all New School men must and refuted, if not under the Governmental scheme? Besides, Dr. A. A. Hodge, in his Outlines

of Theology (1860), p. 301, says, that "the advocates of the Governmental Theory of the Atonement, which is distinctively New now, in addition to common and equal terms, England and New School, agree with the Socinians in their fundamental propositions.' To whom does "New School" here refer? If to "New England," it is superfluous. In reviewing these Outlines, in The American Theological Review, 1861, p. 195, I took exception to this statement, interpreting it as intended to include New School Presbyterians; and so, I suppose, did almost all readers of the work. I called upon the author to name any prominent New School theologian or minister, who held to these "Socinian propositions." No reply was made to this; and in the issue of the Outlines, dated 1868, the statement stands unaltered. Had I not then some good ground for believing that the author of the work on the Atone ment thought that the New School espouse the Governmental Theory?

But as he now says that he "never believ ed" "that this theory was held by the New School as a body," we must grant that we were honestly and entirely mistaken. He also adds, that he has "hitherto hoped" the what it terms the 'Governmental Theory,' and which it implies to be the New School theory and Which it implies to be the New School theory and Reformed theologians." Of theran and Reformed theologians." 10 course, then, so far as the doctrine the nature of the Atonement is concerned, there has been no reason in his own mind why the two Schools should remain apart. This is certainly a welcome assurance.

But it seems that my notice of his work has somehow clouded this hopeful state. In trying to account for what he considers my aisunderstanding of his position, Dr. Hodge asks: "Was it because, although [the Governmental Theory in 'some of its features it is as unanimously repudiated by the New School as by the Old', [as I had said it was], That denomination was never once consciously alluded to in that department of the work which treats of the "Nature of the it was really recognized as truly representing the opinion of his denomination? And he adds, that "that fact, if not remov ed, must occasion to Old School men an waeasiness they did not feel before." That is to say, before I wrote that notice, Old School nen had no special "uneasiness" on this point; now they have. I have unconscious ly betrayed a doctrinal laxity in the New School which the Old had not suspected. And Dr. Hodge "earnestly wishes" me to explain the meaning of his own mysterious intimations about these supposed doctrinal defections.

As I have already shown how I came to that awkward misconception of his real views, there is really no necessity for my answering his vague suppositions. But I will try to explain even these, as the only valuable object of controversy is a good mutual understanding. The "Governmental Theory" is so vague

that it is stated quite differently by Dr.

Hodge himself in his Outlines, and in his work on the Atonement. As ascribed to 'the New School" in the Outlines, it is said o include the two "Socinian propositions," 1. That sin does not intrinsically deserve punishment," and "2. That there is no principle in God which demands the punishment of all sin for its own sake alone." These propositions would, I am sure, be repudiated by the New School as much as by the Old. Nor do I think that this theory would be anctioned by the New School, so far as it implies that benevolence (as the love of happiness) is the essence of virtue; that the Atonement is an expedient for moral impression; or, that in the Atonement there is no proper satisfaction to divine justice. But be the sum of the law." onnected with this theory are other points, also held by its advocates, yet held, too, by own at Harrisburgh, Pa. These meetings are of much more than usual importance, since besides the regular business of the Church, which of itself requires such large shall give, in addition to its present con-

faction to general justice; and that it provision sufficient for all mankind, and del signed so to be. Are these the "other dis tinguishing features" to which Prof. Hodge so cautiously refers? If they are not, should be truly obliged to him, if he would say what he supposes them to be. If they are,—as I had already stated them distinctly in my notice of his work, and in the way of objection and reply, -why did he not object to them, when he had so good an opportunity? His silence, I trust, may be taken as evidence, that he, as well as yourselves, Messrs. Editors, do not find in these points any bar to a cordial reunion.

Dr. Hodge also wishes to know whether Dr. Beman and Mr. Barnes (whom alone of New School divines he had named in this connection) "are in such a sense representative theologians of their [our] branch, that the assertion that they teach a doctrine is equivalent to the assertion that the New School Church receives it?" To which very general inquiry I might simply and safely reply in the negative, on the ground of mere common sense. But the subject is too important to be left in this form.

For one, I have steadily declined to discuss the question of reunion on the basis of the opinions ascribed to any man or any school. For on such an issue the debate might be endless, would be personal, and could only result in making reunion impracticable. At the same time, I need not say to any honorable man that the New School will never accept terms of reunion which can be construed as casting any disparagement on these distinguished men, or as implying that they are not to be received into the full and cordial fellowship of the reunited Church. We are to come together " as independent bodies, and on equal terms," or

not at all. Referring to the above queries, Dr. Hodge adds: "These are questions which Old School men are now asking, and in view of which they will certainly act. We insist that answers to them shall be definitely and authoritatively given, and widely circulated." 'We insist!"-Who insists, and to whom? In negotiations for reunion we confer as 'independent" and "equal," as our Joint Committees say. And, for one, I do not know what right the Old School, or any one in it, has to insist on explanations, in terms which imply an assumed superiority. The Old School opened these negotiations. If it "insists" on something more, we must do the same. If you demand special guarantees, so shall we. If you ask us formally to renounce the opinions of certain men, we too must ask that the distinctive Old School the-

ology shall be formally declared not to be the sole test of ministerial fellowship. And so we have all the old disputes back again, just asif we inherited from the past only its fends, and not its wiser lesson of the need of a higher faith and a better charity. But the real friends of reunion will make to such demands; for to make them is to defeat their best intent. Believing that re-

union may and ought to be effected, they will use the means which alone, under Christ's guidance and blessing, can heal our discords, and give us true unity in the bonds HENRY B. SMITH.

w York, May 15, 1868.

Freedman's Union Commission .- A correspondent writing from the South, whose letter we published two weeks ago, drew a contrast between the agencies at work in that region for the Freedmen, and the results which would follow the different methods of operation adopted by the Freedman's Union on, and the American Miss Association. Speaking of the former, he said : "It makes no pretension to a religious aim in its work," and employs "men and women of ne religious pretensions; some even infidel," in its schools.

This statement being excepted to by the Commission, and its truthfulness denied, we have inquired of our correspondent, and so far as we can learn these are the facts in the case. The gentleman in question was travelling through the South in the employ of our Committee on Home Missions, studying the different methods there employed to educate and elevate the black race; and with neither preference nor prejudice in favor of either society, he gave such impressions of their agents and labors as he had derived from his own observations. This he did for the sole purpose of informing his own Church as to the best method of prosecuting its work among the Freedmen. On inquiry we find that his examination was diected to four principal points, and that his emark is certainly true of two of these; and may be of the other two, though his attention was not given particularly to the subject when visiting there. Now we think that these premises are too limited for so general a statement as our correspondent made; and as neither he nor THE EVANGELIST has any wish to throw the slightest obstacle in the way of the usefulness of any organization which is engaged in so good a work, we append the statement furnished us by the Secretary of the New York Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission.

"The following tabular statement gives the religious character of the teachers under the Commission of the New York Branch : Baptist, 37; Methodist Episcopal, 30; Congregational, 28; Presbyterian, 10; Episcopal, 10; Dutch Reformed, 2; Wesleyan Metho dist, 1; Christian, 1; Unitarian, 7; Roman Catholie, 1; Swedenborgian, 1.

This is a fair indication of the character of all those who have been put into the field by the Commission; which indeed requires of its teachers only the Apostolic qualification "apt to teach," but which sends into the field only those who approve themselves for the post by the manifest tokens of that love to God and man, which Christ declared to

The Statue of Thomas H. Benton, for thirty years United States Senator from Missouri, will be inaugurated at St. Louis on the of the law in the sense of distributive jus- 27th inst., and unvailed by his daughter.

[FOR THE EVANGELIST A GENTLE WORD. BY GEORGE COOPER.

A gentle word is never lost; O never then refuse one,-It cheers the heart when sorrow-tost, And lulls the cares that bruise one. It scatters sunshine o'er our way, It turns our thorns to roses, It changes dreary night to day,

And hope and peace discloses. A gentle word is never lost: The fallen brother needs it; How easy said, how small the cost, With joy and comfort speeds it. Then drive the shadow from thy brow, A smile can well replace it : Our voice is music, when we speak With gentle words to grace it !

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The American and Foreign Christian Un ion .- The nineteenth anniversary of this Society took place in Steinway Hall on Thurs day evening, 14th inst., its new President, William A. Booth, Esq., in the chair. Seated about on the stage were many prominent clergymen and others known for their interest in home and foreign missionary efforts. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. J. P. Thompson, after which the Treasurer, Mr. T. S. Young, read his report. From this it appeared that the total receipts during the year were \$138,526 44; expenses, \$138,193 28, leaving on hand a balance of \$333 16. It having been thought desirable to change the financial year, it is noted that the income of the Society has been \$128,-000 in eleven months of this year, against \$110,000 in the twelve months of last year.

The report of the Managers was next read by the Rev. Mr. Scudder. The following is an abstract of it: South America.—Before the past year we have felt compelled, by intolerant laws, to work mainly among English-speaking people, and through them English-speaking people, and through them to reach the native population. But now, lapse of time and change of laws enable us to go directly to the natives in their own language. This we have been doing the past year with unexpected success, especially in Chili. Mexico.—The seminary established by Miss Rankin on the Rio Grande, in 1852, is in successful operation under the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Park. Miss Rankin has gone to Monterey, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and opened a much larger institution, with promise of extensive usefulness. She is also employing several colporteurs in the shrrounding region. She hopes soon to have a Protestant chapel. Greece.—Here we have six missionaries laboring in Sabbath-schools, Bible-classes, day-schools for Cretan refugees, preaching the Gospel, and publishing two periodicals. The Paris chapel is now, through the liberality of friends in Paris, freed from debt and established on a good foundation. Italy is our main field. Nearly eighty native laborers have been employed there under the direction of the there under the direction of two Ameri can missionaries. Twenty young Italians have completed their studies in the Society's Theological class at Milan, preparatory to Theological class at much, preparatory to preaching the Gospel. Hungary presents a most inviting field. An evangelist, a colporteur, and a Bible woman have labored there with good success. The Home Work has gone forward the past year with fully its usual prosperity. The Christian World continues to be received with favor. Fifteen hundred new subscribers have been obtained year. In the Methodist denomination new interest has been awakened by the la bors of Rev. Dr. Mattison, and a number of the Conferences have already commended the cause to the patronage of their churches.

Rev. Leon Pllatte of Nice, France, then by an orchestra addressed the audience. Great changes, he H. B. Dodworth. said, were taking place not only here but in Europe. He was in this country eighteen years ago, and he felt grateful that now, on returning to it, that great stain on America, Slavery, had been removed, though at a terrible cost. He came now to ask for aid in o mee from American with an earnest response from American Protestant Christians. In France liberty had been lost to the nation. Once, under the Republic, they had the liberty of meet-ing and speaking, of writing and of printing, without which it was difficult to spread the Gospel; but now these were taken away Popery was, in his opinion, the cause of thi loss of liberty to France. Those who had been taught to confide blindly in the priesthood for their eternal salvation could easily be prevailed upon to give up liberty for a fancied benefit. And as for the wealthy and intelligent classes who, twenty years ago, de-nounced the Church of Rome, they are not a whit more believing in her than they were then, but account it good policy to affect belief and observe a strict outward conformity sake of keeping all things as they are. Wherever a despotism is established it seeks a priesthood, and wherever there is a priesthood it seeks a despotism. To this may be attributed the increase of Catholic power in France. Even here he (the speakwas not free, for he might, on returning France, be arrested should he say any thing that might be tortured into disresp for the Government, though his utterances were made across the ocean. Under the new law lately passed, and called a liberal one, Frenchmen were allowed to meet and discuss any question they pleased, provided it did not concern three things. These were politics, social science, and religion. [Laughter.] He appealed earnestly to the audience to aid in evangelizing France, for it would be useless to think of redeeming Italy while there was a France wedded to the Papacy.

The Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks he

touched upon the superstitions of the Greek and Romish Churches. The intolerance of the latter was notorious. But the former was more intolerant than the Romish Church. Trine paptism by a priest of the Greek Church was the only way of salvation, as the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople, of Antioch, or of Jerusalem, would tell you should you ask him. They do not believe that the Pope himself is in the way of salvation, having never been validly baptized! Ritualists were throwing away their time in attempting a union, un less they were prepared to give up every-thing. Alluding to the claimed infallibility, and especially the vaunted uniformity of the Romish Church, the speaker brought out H. M. Storrs, formerly of Cincinnati, but the fact that all her priests in the Lebanon now of Brooklyn, who spoke in a very acception of the control of the contro district, and they were in good and regular table strain, concluding with the standing, were married men, in many in-stances with large families! This had been custom for hundreds of years. Of late, however, now that information is becoming so diffused that it is likely to become notorious, and very detrimental to the "infallibility" theory of the Charles

Church, and of their zeal now largely concentrating upon this country. In the steam-er he came here in were a considerable number of novices, not yet full nuns, on their way to Texas to become proselyting teachers. They were, some of them, from influ ers. They were, some of them, from intential and cultivated families of Ireland.

The next speaker was the Rev. Henry C. Riley, pastor of the Church of Santiago de Chile, of this city; he was followed by the Rev. Dr. Duryes of Brooklyn, who commenced by congratulating the Society upon its improved prospects, and then spoke of the importance of the work it had in hand. Although Rome was a master hand at crushing out all thought and investigation, yet the speaker knew that the Italians were thinking in spite of all that, and ere long they might, as they saw the Pope's opposi-tion to railroads and agricultural societies— so that the plow of Cincinnatus was still used upon the Campagna—compare themvith other nations in that regard, and reach the conclusion that the Pope was as fallible in religion as in his estimate of material progress. It was customary to call this a frivolous age, but it was not. The univera rivolous age, but it was not. The universal mind of man was being waked up to think, investigate, and reflect as never before. Men were in dead earnest. It was the operation of the Spirit of God upon their

Dr. Duryea having translated to the audi ence the credentials of Rev. Signor Georgio Appia, representing the Waldensian Church of Naples, that gentlen an came forward and made a short address, concluding with ask ing the prayers of all American Christians in behalf of the efforts now being made to evangelize Italy. The benediction was pro-nounced by Rev. Dr. Cox.

nounced by Rev. Dr. Cox.
Subsequently the Directors met, and elected the following-named gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. A. Booth; twenty Vice-Presidents; Secretaries, Rev. J. Scudder and Rev. J. Glentworth Butler, D.D.; Treasurer, T. S. Young; and a heard of managers consisting of feet. and a board of managers consisting of forty

The American Congregational Union held its fifteenth annual business meeting in the Directors' Room of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, 14th. Mr. . S. Barnes, the Vice-President, occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William A. Bartlett, when the annual report William A. Bartlett, when the annual report Since the first opening of this institution 1,-of the trustees was read by the Rev. Ray 442 orphans have been cared for and placed Palmer, D.D. The number of churches as-sisted and to whom pledges have been made of inmates is 253,—107 of whom are girls. are 352. The demands for assistance were n excess of that of any previous year. The contributions had also increased, and the Union was gradually gaining the position it the expenditures during the year ending Deought to occupy. There had been on the the receipts were \$102,992 64, leaving an ands of the Board during the year one hundred and twenty-three churches, of which seventy had been assisted. In 1857 one church was aided; in 1858 two; 1859 nine; 1860 twenty-four; 1861 thirty-nine; 1862 eighteen; 1863 eighteen; 1864 twenty-two; 1865 twenty-three; 1866 thirty-three; 1867 fifty-nine; 1868 seventy. The great field of labor was referred to, and the report closed.

Mr. N. A. Calkins, the Treasurer, reported the total receipts for the year at \$59,846 72, all of which had been expended or pledged, save \$62. The Union elected Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, Ct., as President; twenty-four Vice-Presidents from different sections of the country, and twenty-

The Academy of Music was crowded in the evening at the annual social reunion of this organization. The services consisted of adresses by Senator Wilson, the Rev. H. Storrs, D.D., the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. C. H. Malcolm of Newport, R. I., and the Rev. Leon Pilatte of the Evangelical church at Nice, France, and the singing of hymns by the congregation, conducted by Mr. T. E. Perkins, accompanied by an orchestra under the direction of Mr.

Almost precisely at 7½ o'clock, the hour announced in the order of exercises, the meeting was called to order by the Rev. Ray for the evening, the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. The honorable gentleman was enthusiastically welomed, and, as the audience relapsed into si-

ence, said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am grateful for the privilege of meeting with you to-night, and of participating with you in the pleasures of an occasion like this. The object for which you have assembled has already been announced, and surely that object is in the spirit of our Divine Master. We come together to-night to express our sympathy with our brothers of all denomina tions, and to express our devotion to the cause of our Lord, to aid in spreading true Christianity all over the Republic. Our heav enly Father has given us our being in this magnificent country in the land of boundess resources, to be developed for human appiness and human progress. In our land are brought together the people of every na-tion, and to them we all give welcome. The borders of our country continue to advance, until they embrace now six-eighths of th will soon in the providence of Hod, embrace the larger portion of the North American Continent. (Applause.) Men and women from the Old World are flocking to our shores to find homes and to build up our shores to find homes and to build up free institutions. We welcome them to the blessings of our democratic institutions and to our Christian civilization. We have no established church. Here the cause of Christianity rests on the voluntary will of the peo-ple. Alluding to the South, the distinguished speaker said that we of the North, and East, and Northwest are obligated to come to the succor of a country trampled down by the iron heel of war — a people broken by power—to an emancipated race. There is a mighty work for the Christian men and women of this country to do. (Applause.) We want to be, in the first place, just to all portions of our countrymen—to maintain the rights of the poor and lowly, and, no matter what it costs, to maintain these rights. Those who have been broken and defeated by our battalions, let us teach them that we embrace them in affection. These acts are the growth of our Christian civilization, and in that spirit we assemble here to-night, and may God bless our efforts for good on this occasion. (Applause which was continued

occasion. (Applicate which was continued for some time.)

Prayer was next offered by the Rev. Mr. Clapp of the Home Mission Society, and at its close the Chairman in voduced the Rev. now of Brooklyn, who spoke in a very accepthat enthusiasm for humanity must possess the various evangelical denominations if they are to grow and increase in the affections of the reache Christian means, this was the rising of the repressed classes which destroyed the Roman Empire. The Greeks tions of the people, Christian work, rather than sacraments, will be the salvation of the country. In consequence of the indisposi-tion of the Rev. Dr. Hall, which prevented country. In consequence of the indisposition of the Rev. Dr. Hall, which prevented that gentleman from attending the reunion, been in that region, and have astonished the married priests and their families by speaking and advising against the ancient custom. The speaker alluded to the ubiquity and rising power of this order in the Romish color of Providence, R. I., and H. M. Gallaher of water, had been fully proved. The rights

ciation.-The first annual meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Temperance Association ed to walk on foot. Once before travel was took place at the Packer Institute on ton in the Chair.

Rev. Mason Gallagher read the annual report, from which it appeared that 562 ladies had signed the pledge and had enrolled their names as members of the Association during the year. Addresses were delivered by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., Mr. Allen Thompson of Cincinnati, and Rev. Dr. Bud-

Opening of the New Colored Orphan Asylum.-The children of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans assembled for the first time in their new building on Tenth avenue, corner of One hundred and forty-third street, on Thursday last, the 14th inst. The exercises commenced at 11 o'clock, and at 12 they marched in double file to their old quarters on One hundred and at which all the officers and managers of the fifty-first street. After partaking of a substantial dinner they marched back to spend the afternoon in singing, speaking, &c. The Hall, in the place of Mr. James Lenox, the numerous carriages at the door showed that President. The exercises opened with praythe wealthier people of the city had not forgotten them since their home on Fifth venue was burned by the rioters in 1863. The exercises were interesting and the sing-ing unusually good. In connection with the children's exhibition several lady managers of the Association held a fair in the building, which seemed to draw considerable patronage, and the visitor not unfrequently saw well-dressed young ladies buy large plates of confectionery which they passed around among the children in the class rooms. Several speeches were made in the course of the day, which though good, seemed rather out of place when compared with the sweet singing. The larger boys and girls occupied a commodious room looking out on the Hud-

son. The infant class was assembled in a front room under the care of its teachers. The ages during the past year have ranged from two to eleven years. When twelve years old, homes are found for them in the country. The treasurer's report shows that amount of \$6409 19 on hand. Only three deaths have occurred among the boys, and none among the girls. One hundred and eighteen of the pupils can read with ease, and 114 write. In every department a rigid economy has been practised, and a bill of all expenditures presented each month to the Board for examination. The Association is not sectarian, still the precepts of the Gospel have been daily taught. Insubortion is rare, and the rod seldom used. Insubordina building is of brick, in the French style of architecture. All the woodwork inside is of pitch pine, polished and oiled. The rooms are large and well ventilated. The utmost

order and neatness prevails throughout, Mr. William E. Davis is the Superintendent, and Mrs. Jane McClellan matron. In the cellar is a steam engine, which furnishes all the power required in the different departments. The basement is fitted up with all the conveniences of a hotel, which include a steam aundry and drying and washing room; adjoining is a kitchen complete in all that pertains to first-class cooking arrangements. Here also are large bathing and dining rooms. On the ground floor is the nursery together with commodious class rooms, par

ors, offices, and reception rooms, Almost precisely at 7% o'clock, the hour announced in the order of exercises, the ers, and the matron. Adjoining are ward-neeting was called to order by the Rev. Ray Palmer, D.D., who introduced the Chairman on the top floor is the girls' dormitory dumb-waiter, and also a fire-proof passage-way, paved with blocks of colored marble, rendering escape easy in case of fire. On every floor are small, square doors, connecting with pipes which lead into boxes be-low. When cleaning the house the servant has only to sweep the dirt into the tubes through these little doors, where it falls in to the receiver below. A finer view can no where be found in the vicinity of New York than from the observatory of the Asylum.

The New York City Mission and Tract So ciety held its forty-first anniversary in Dr. John Hall's church in Fifth avenue on Friday evening last. Its venerable President. Dr. Thomas De Witt, occupied the chair, and after singing and the reading of the Scriptures, opened the proceedings with prayer. Mr. L. E. Jackson, the Corresponding Sec etary of the Society, then read the annual report, the main facts of which we gave last

The Rev. George J. Mingins, also officially connected with this organization, then addressed the large audience present, saying an exceedingly interesting address upon the in the course of his remarks that if Christ state of the Mohammedan religion in the in the course of his remarks, that if Christ ever reigns supreme in this city of wealth, folly and sin, it must be through an army of Missionaries. He thought the work of Chris tianizing the people should be done chiefly by the church members. The 65,000 Chris-tian men and women would find employment enough if they look around them. In the Fourteenth Ward with a population of nearly 30,000, there was not a Protestant church with English preaching. In conversation with the Rev. Newman Hall, the latter inquired concerning the means taken to amuse the people. The speaker was in favor of recreation, and he was much pleased with the success of a concert given by the "Philarmonic Society" to over 1000 persons. He also favored secular lectures, as the useful informatiom imparted was thankfully received. In England, it was true, people came to the mission houses on account of

the refreshments. In this country, such people are not to be found.

After singing Rev. Dr. Duryea spoke. He said that every Christian is a witness and a messenger of the truth. All are below the standard of the Gospel until they are converted. When men are so far below the Chris destroyed the Roman Empire. The Greeks had art and wealth, but nothing was for the masses. England at present was creaking in every joint by the upheaving of the lower

of Brooklyn. The closing address was made by the Rev. Leon Pilatte of France, who also pronounced the benediction.

The closing address was made of the black man had been ignored, and war the old system of privileged orders and arbitrary disqualifications."

Addresses elaborating these sentiments were delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the fact cannot be denied. [Applause.]

People who ride in their carriages and look were delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the fact cannot be denied. [Applause.]

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People who ride in their carriages and look were delivered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the fact cannot be denied. [Applause.] down upon the poor should be reminded that a day may come when the wheels may be took place at the Packer Institute on stopped by the uprising of the populace, and Thursday afternoon, 14th, Rev. Dr. Budingon foot. The American nation must esteem the humble. Christians must have more regard for them as a part of the body of Christ. The unity of life is like unto the Banyan tree, which sends its influence from the parent trunk to the farthest shoot. The speaker concluded by exhorting his audience to imitate the lowlines of Him who washed his dis-

ciples' feet.
The Rev. H. D. Ganse followed, and also spoke well, as he always does. He urged in-creased effort, and cited as an encouragement the fact that the income of this Society had increased 95 per cent. in four years, proceedings closed with the doxology. The

The American Bible Society .- The fifty econd anniversary of this Society was held at Steinway Hall, on Thursday morning week, beginning at 10 A. M. (A business meeting had been previously held at the Bible House. preceding year were re-elected.) Mr. Norman White occupied the chair at Steinway er, the large audience repeating the Lord's Prayer in concert. Henry Fisher, Esq., read the Treasurer's report, setting forth the year's operations as follows: Total receipts year's operations as follows: 10tal receipts, \$723,106; life directors constituted, 121; life members, 2313; new auxiliaries recognized, 107; whole number of auxiliaries, 2032; books printed at Bible House and in foreign lands, 1,305,347, including 315,525 Bibles, 643,336 Testaments, in about fifty different languages and dialects; total issue and circulated in the year, 1,187,194; total in fifty-two years, 23,855,120 volumes; Bible Society Record circulated, 481,513 copies; books sold, 904,282—value, \$490,482; books donated, 105,179—value, \$33,285. Genera result of canvassing—families visited, 605, 357; destitute of the Scriptures, 64,767 supplied, 83,380; refused to receive, 16,312 whole number of families visited in two years, 1,201,605, of whom 101,300 were without Bibles. The Society employs 42 agents, 239 assistants, and 24,480 voluntary local agents, besides about 50 colporteurs in for eign lands.

The Rev. W. J. R. Taylor then read the Managers' report. During the past year two Vice-presidents have died, Hon. Reuben H. Walworth of New York, and Hon. W. W. Ellsworth of Connecticut; also two Managers, Daniel L. Ross, Esq., and Dr. Isaac Wood of New York. The following were

the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Bible, as supremely the book for to-day, demands of us renewed and unfaltering activity in its more extended and efficient circulation.

Resolved, That the benefactions of the American Bible Society to the people of the South and Southwest should be recognized as strengthening the bonds of amity and Christian union, especially when manifested in their day of suffering and sorrow.

Resolved, That the ascertained results of the third general supply of the whole coun-try with the Word of God indicate the wisdom of this great work, and the necessity for its vigorous prosecution.

Resolved, That the recent translations of

the Bible into the languages of millions of our race in the East, and the marked providential openings for its wide distribution. call for devout gratitude and a continued enlargement of the foreign Bible work.

Resolved, That the divinity of the Word, as shown in its preservation and diffusion, claims the united efforts of all Christian

people in support of the Bible work.

Hon. Lafayette S. Foster was the first speaker to these resolutions. He contrasted the condition of the Society fifty years ago with what it was to-day, and spoke of the good results which had been achieved during

In speaking on the resolutions, Rev. Dr.

Henry C. Potter (the new rector of Grace church) quoted the observation of an unbeliever upon the Bible, and maintained that it was a book that afforded living in-

struction and light to the world. Rev. Dr. J. E. C. Doremus, of New Oreans, spoke as a representative of the Southern Bible Society, and stated that the benefactions of the American Bible Society were deeply appreciated in his own section.

Rev. Dr. George S. Savage, of Lexington

Ky., spoke of the great destitution at the South, which reached an average of twenty per cent, of the population. In certain districts it attained sixty, and even eighty per ent. The spiritual destitution was ever greater than the material. Many districts ave no Bibles or Testaments whatever. In speaking of the religious and educational levation of the freedmen, he said they were luggish and superstitious, and slow in real izing the consequences of their new position. Their elevation, he thought, was a work of great delicacy and for sound discretion.

Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, said that the recent translations of the Bible into foreign languages called for enlarged efforts on the part of the Bible Society. He gave Holy Land, and upon the spread of Chris-

tianity there.

Hon. William A. Buckingham, late Governor of Connecticut, spoke in relation to the reports of the Manager and Treasurer, especially on the fact that many families in the country were without the Bible, which he much deplored.

Brief remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Hutton, New York; Rev. Mr. King, Balti-more; Rev. Dr. George W. Wood, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, and Rev. Dr. Canfield. The benediction was then pronounced and the meet

The American Equal Rights Association .-The second anniversary of this Association was held on the 14th, morning and evening, at the Cooper Institute, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the chair. The attendance was very large, and many of those present were ladies, who evinced a deep interest in the

discussions. A letter was read from Hon. John Stuar Mill, in which, among other things, the writer says that "there is no true Democracy when large classes of the community are de nied equality of political rights. Every government which permanently divides its peo ple into a governing part and a govern part, is an aristocratic government, by whatever name it may be called; and I am con-vinced that the people of the United States, of both parties, are capable of seeing this, and attached as they both are to the general principles of democratic government, only need a persevering appeal

Lucy Stone, Rev. Olympia Brown, Henry Blackwell, Frederick Douglass, Col. T. W. Higginson, Ernestine L. Rose, Mrs. Kinguoury of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, and others. Several pieces of music were sung by the Hutchinson family. The Convention finally adjourned sine die.

Relief of the Crippled Poor of New York.

The fifth annual meeting of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled,

was held on Tuesday evening, at the rooms 39 Bible House. R. M. Hartley, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, read a report, in which was given a most favorable statement regarding the new hospital which is about to be erected on the corner of Lexington avenue and Forty-seco ner of Lexington avenue and Forty-second street. The lots for this building have been paid for, and about \$60,000 is in the treasury for the building fund. About as much more will be necessary to complete the edifice. When completed the crippled children of the poor will be admitted for treatment, and educated during the period of detention. Many patients afflicted with paralysis of their limbs will be detained from three to four years in the institution. His disease, white years in the institution. Hip disease, white swelling, spinal disease, and other ailments, will require from six months to two years to arrest the disease. There is to be attached to the hospital an extensive manufacturing department, by which the Society will be enabled to supply the adult poor with trusses, laced stockings, and other surgico-mechanical appliances, gratis. A report was also read by Dr. Jas. Knight, the resident surgeon, in which it was said that with the assistance of Drs. N. M. Shaffer and J. S. Warren, over two thousand patients had been relieved dur ing the past year, at 97 Second avenue. One third of these patients were crippled children un-der 12 years of age, about 200 of whom were afflicted with scrotulous disease of a serious char-acter, and which could only be treated successfully in a hospital, as the parents of these children reside in confined apartments, and are in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to obtain suitable nutriment or necessary dressings; yet many of these children will be saved from a pendent and lonely life. The report also stated that nearly seven thousand patients had been treated during the past five years, and that other institutions availed themselves of the privi lege of sending to this one for bandages and treat

The following gentlemen were elected officer for the ensuing year: President, John C. Green Vice Presidents, James Lenox, Geo. Griswold John David Wolfe, Stewart Brown, and A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges; Corresponding Secretary, Robert M. Hartley; Recording Secretary, Otis D. Swan.

The African Colonization Society .- A public

meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the 12th, at the Presbyteaian church, Fifth avenue, near

Nineteenth street, in behalf of African coloniza-

tion. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Haight, and after the reading of the report, addresses were delivered by several gentlemen, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Hall, the Hon. Chas. W. Beekman, and the Hon. W. C. Alexander. The latter gentleman opened his remarks by saying that several years ago while wandering in the Crystal Palace in this city he saw a case from Liberia containing some pecimens of her manufacture. This showed hat Liberia wishes to give evidence that she wanted to take her place among the Christian countries of the world. In 1817 the Liberian Society was founded, amid considerable doubts as to its success. In England, when the early settlers were setting out for America, encountering all the daugers and perils of the sea and forest, they were met with doubt and scoff, but they suc-ceeded in founding a glorious republic. The Af-ricans here who had knowledge of Christianity

would be the means of bringing the Gospel to their brethren in Africa who had not the knowl edge of Christ, and would probably be the founders of a great and prosperous community of civil-ized Christians. The speaker dwelt on the irrepressible conflict of race which at present exists in the country, and the impossibility of placing on a social equality two people of such different ra-ces as the Caucasians and Ethiopians, and that Africa is the only spot where the negro can hope for a perfect social and political equality—the latter of which in this country is only secured to him by legislative enactment. England encourages the emigration of her subjects to countries of her colored citizens to a land where they may enjoy all the rights of freedmen. He drew and stated that in the year before the Society was founded, 120,000 slaves were exported from Af rica, one-third of whom were committed to the deep in the horrid middle passage. Suppression of this traffic became necessary to establish Christianity—but cruisers, etc., were in vain, as ava-rice evaded all their efforts. The little colony of Liberia did more than everything else to effec its suppression, for by its influence no slaver dar-ed carry on his trade for 140 miles along its coast

land and Cannon, who planted the standard of Christianity and liberty in Liberia, and laid the foundation of a Christian empire. Ashland's ca reer was an extraordinarily romantic one. He isited Liberia to see a dear friend, and found the settlement menaced with annihilation by a native orince. He placed himself at the head of the colonists and instilled into their minds the pirit of high endeavor and of manhood, so that this little colony of fifty, out of which there were only twenty-five fighting men, repulsed the onset of 1600 savages. This was nearly fifty years ago, and now civilization has spread among these ierce tribes and the work of Christianity has

The heroes of history cannot lay claim in his es

narched gloriously on.

Rev. John Hall, D.D., was the next speaker He said that when this society was formed, friends in Europe gave it support. In England the idea of establishing colonies in different of establishing colonies in different parts of the world had advanced considerably, and it was not nreasonable to suppose that a society such as his should be supported not only by voluntary contributions but by State aid.

Mr. James W. Beekman urged that it could not be thought of for a moment to force the black copulation to leave America. If they wished to o to the land of their forefathers the society yould do all it could to help them in doing so The speaker put forward some arguments to prove that it would be possible to cultivate the fields of the South without the help of the black

The American Missionary Association. The American Missionary Association.—
The twenty-second anniversary of this institution
was held at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening,
12th, Lewis Tappan, Vice-President, in the chair,
After reading the Scriptures and prayer, Secretary Geo. Whipple read the yearly statement.
The reports from the six foreign (branch) missions, located in Africa, Siam, the Sandwich Islands, and among the Western Indians, were upon
the whole quite encouraging. Since the begin the whole quite encouraging. Since the begin-ning of the late civil war in this country, the principal labors of the Association have been among the freedmen. During the present fisca year, 479 missionaries and teachers had been sent to the South, at a cost of about \$375,000. The amount of expenditures in all the branches of the Association for the year, will be about \$400,000. Addresses were delivered by Rev. L. W. Bacon, Rev. Dr. Z. Eddy, John M. Langston, and David

McCrea, Esq., of Scotland.

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon spoke very disparagand their good feelings to induce them to Rev. Leonard W. Bacon spoke very disparage free the Constitution from the remains of ingly of the white people of the South, and claim

great coneges of the North, they had never added one page to the world's literature, with the exception of William Gillmore Simms, and that this people should stand up and say "the nigger won't learn," was one of the greatest practical jokes of the age. He also doubted the Christianity of both the white and black test the South, and thought that beneath the show of re-ligion by the blacks, there larked some traces of the fetich worship of the native Africans, and it was now time that the Gospel was preached to

John M. Langston, a colored man, was next introduced as "a gentleman who had been offered by the government the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees and Abandoned Lands, but who declined it and took Abandoned Lands, but who declined it and took a subordinate office under General Howard as General Inspector of Schools of the Freedmen's Bureau." He said it was true he had declined the position as stated, but it had not been offered to him by the government, but by President Johnson, and he had never seen the day when he would accept an office at his hands. Certainly he would accept an office at his hands. Howard accept an omce at his hands. Certainly he would not now take an office that President Johnson would offer him (laughter)—because he believed him to be the worst man now on this Continent. (Applause and hisses.) His (the speaker's) position now as inspector, under his chief, General Howard, was one he liked, because it brought him in contact with the colored records. it brought him in contact with the colored people, in whom he took an interest, and whatever he stated in whom ne took an interest, and whatever he stated here he said from his own standpoint as a colored man, and claimed especial consideration for that reason. He then proceeded to say that the blacks of the South were doing very well, all things con-sidered, and the Church at the North had sent their very best men and women to minister to them. Ask the lady teachers why they go there, and they could not tell, but somehow or other they felt that the spirit of the Lord was within them, and they suddenly found themselves teaching in the South, surrounded by negro children. The colored people needed education, and it must be considered from three standpoints: first, they needed the introduction of letters among them for needed the introduction of letters among them, for coming out of slavery as they had done, they know very little about letters, and their normal schools even now were schools in which the ele-mentary studies only were taught; second, they eeded to be instructed as to the importance and necessity of accumulating property. The negro needed to be taught that property had a moral as well as a local value. They were now extravagant of their little means; their women "dipped off," and almost every man chewed and sm tobacco, and thought it was just right to take a littlelliquor. These practices of chewing, smok-ing, and drinking needed to be checked, and the Bureau, to further this work of reformation in this particular among them, was organizing in their schools what they called the "Vanguard of Freedom," the scholars being urged to sign pledg-es holding them to abstain from the use of snuff, which would be an excellent pledge for you to have in your white schools—we pledge our children to use no vulgar language either in their schools, at home, or in the playground." The colored people at the South also needed to learn what it was to get power, and to save their power; and he was glad to see that they were fairly in this direction. In conclusion he urged upon his audience that, having entered upon the work his audience that, having entered upon the work as they had done, they must not faint by the way, but must educate this people that they might become citizens. If they failed in doing this, they must take care lest the people they thus neglect become a dangerous element in their midst.

Mr. McCrea, who stated that he had come to this country from Scotland for the sole purpose of making observations throughout the Northern and Scotland Scotland for the sole purpose of the sole purpose of the sole purpose of the sole purpose that the sole purpose the sole purpose that the sole purpose the so

of making observations throughout the Northern and Southern States, hoped that teachers em-ployed by this Association would give the Southern people no cause for continuing the complaint which he had heard made by them, namely, that these persons were not there for the purpose of educating and elevating the negroes, but rather to inflame them with bitter feelings towards the whites, and to incite them to injure in every possible way their former masters. The meeting closed by singing a hymn and the pronouncing of the benediction.

National Temperance Society and Publication House.-This Society celebrated its third anniversary on Wednesday evening at Cooper Institute. The copious and perhaps sympathetic fall of rain, somewhat thinned the attendance. Wm. A. Booth, Esq., occupied the chair, and lowing results of the Society's labors during the year ending April 31, 1868. It has published 110,255 copies of the National Temperance Advocate, 663,015 copies of the Fouth's Temperance Banner, 72,000 eight-page tracts, 865, perance Banner, 72,000 eight-page tracts, 000,000 four-page tracts, 12 new books and pamphlets, 26 four and eight-page tracts, 15,000 copies temperance chimes; total pages printed since the organization of the Society, 27,238,754. Receipts of the past year: Publication department, \$28,398 86; donations, \$7,662 37. Total receipts of the past year: Publication department, \$28,398 86; donations, \$7,662 37. Total receipts, \$36,061 23; expenses, \$37,188 07. Total receipts for publication since the Society has been in operation (two years and five months), \$52,457 84; total donations, \$25,211 46.

The Chairman introduced the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Philadelphia, who said that timation to the title of greatness so much as Ash-

De Witt Talmage of Philadelphia, who said that though he came from that one-horse village, he could assure the audience that it is the equal of New York in the number of its lagerbier rum shops—between six and seven thousand—and its drunkards. A raid was recently made upon one of their celebrated breweries, and in the bottom of the vat there were found about two bushels of rats, a fitting foundation for our Philadelphia als (laughtas). The condition for our Philadelphia ale (laughter). The grandest law ever made he considered to be the Maine law, whose author they had with them on the stage to-night (applause). But this law could not be enforced in many—certainly not in most—of the cities and towns of our land. And no law can be enforced that rises higher than public opinion. Hence the necessity of educating the public mind up to the point. The speaker re-commended the erection of inebriate asylums all over the land, to save the drunkard, and closed with a poetic encouragement to trust in God and

The Hon. Neal Dow, author of the Maine Liquor Law, was then introduced. He believed it impossible in general to reform drunkards per-manently. He had known men to refrain from the intoxicating cup for several years, but afterwards they had fallen into a greater depth of degradation than before. And there are abundant evidences that intemperance can only be restrained by law and the healthful education of the people. Father Matthew, the great Irish tem perance reformer, had public opinion on his side in his day, and could have had the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks prohibited alto-gether in Ireland. But he failed to do this, and now the Irish are proverbially an intemperate people. Mr. Dow continued to show the neces-sity of a prohibitory law in this and other States of the Union, and expressed the belief that the public opinion of this State would sustain such a law, though that of the city would not. We legislate to prevent crime and punish criminals, but we license the rumseller to incite men to commit the greatest crimes in the category. Why is this? he asked. Simply because prohibition would interfere with some men's ease to get their would interfere with some men's ease to get their drinks. He considered rumselling a crime greater than theft, counterfeiting, or even murder itself, and why should it not be placed above these in the category of crimes and be punished accordingly? The people of England spend annually eighty-eight millions of pounds sterling for intoxicating drinks, and sixty-six millions of this sum

the English people are now aroused on this sub-ject and a reform is sought. In regard to the punishment of drunkards, Mr. Dow showed that us, and Senators fail of their duty, no thoughtful punishment of drunkards, Mr. Dow showed that the law was inconsistent in that it punished only one party to the crime. This practice has failed up to this time, and must always fail until the punishment is equally meted out to the rumseller and the rum drinker. How long, he asked, would the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue, the St. Nicholas, and other hotels, sell liquor, if they, as well as the drunkards they make, were sent to Blackwell's Island for sixty days or six months? [Applause.] The speaker related incidents of effective cures having been made by this kind of treatment, and closed his remarks with a few humorous incidents bearing upon the enforcement of the law in Maine and elsewhere, and showing that jails, almhouses, and asylums are the legitimate offspring of the rum traffic. Prohibit the former, and we shall not want the latter. [Applause.]

J.D., Cyrus D.Foss, and J. B. Dunn, and Messrs. J. N. Stearns, Horace Greeley, and Wm. E. Dodge, and Gen. Joseph S. Smith were appointed delegates to the Cleveland Temperance Convention. A proposition to repeat the anniversary in Boston was referred to a committee. Thanks were voted to Lieut-Gov. Woodford and Mr. F. G. Foster of New York, for their earnest endeavors on behalf of the Excise Law

The American Tract Society. - The fortythird anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday morning of last week in Dr. John Hall's church, a business meeting for the election

\$4000 for sales. This year, 1867-8, the donations and legacies to this Society have been \$118, 000, the sales \$400,000; total, \$518,000. It \$4000 for sales. This year, 1867-8, the donations and legacies to this Society have been \$118, 000, the sales \$400,000; total, \$518,000. It has stereotyped nearly 4000 publications, including about 800 volumes. Ten of the Society's capents have died during the year, including one from the Publishing Committee, three Vice Presidents, two Directors, and four missionaries. The Society has issued 197 new publications in English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Armenian, 87 of which are volumes. Miss West of the Eastern Turkey Mission, prepared a kind of tract primer in Armenian, entitled "A Key to open the Bible, or Easy Lessons for Beginners," of which the Society printed 20,000 copies, to be distributed among all the Armenian towns and villages along the Black Sea and the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. The Society also printed phrates and Tigris. The Society also printed during the year, 1,072,780 volumes; 9,335,934 publications. Total printed in forty-three years, 22,877,379 volumes; 296,808,887 publications. Printed of the American Messenger, 164,000 monthly; Child's Paper, 350,000; Botschafter, or Messenger in German, 32,000; total periodicals monthly, 546,000. Publications on the Society's list, 3981, of which 802 are volumes, besides 3834 in 141 languages and dialects approved for circulation abroad. Gratuitous distribution for the year, \$56,696 83, in grants to missionaries and Christians in foreign lands, to the lans, to boatmen on our lakes, canais, and rivers, to the army and navy, to the freedmen, mission Sabbath schools, &c. The receipts and expenditures during the year have been as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$519,614 95; expenditures, \$517,979 85; balance now in treasury, \$1,635 10.

in connection with the Society in 23 of the United States and in the adjacent British Provinces. They held or addressed 8229 religious meetings, made 254,862 family visits, conversed on personal religion or prayed with 179,117 tamilies, found 31,748 Protestant families who habitually neglected evangelical preaching, 14,603 families of Roman Catholics, 14,356 destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 8212 Protestant families without the Bible. The Society has made grants to its foreign and domestic Indian missions during the year amounting to \$10,000. The reading of these reports was followed by the war and least to the reconstruction the suffrage be secured to men and women alike. You may depend upon it that it is the only way by which you can secure a safe and lasting re-

The reading of these reports was followed by addresses by the Rev. Dr. Talmage of Philadelphia; the Rev. Mr. Reilly of South America; the Rev. Dr. Hall; the Rev. Dr. Sawyer of France, Agent of the Paris Tract Society; the Rev. Dr. Jessup of Syria, and the Rev. Glen Wood of Chicago.

A partial union has been effected between the Roston and New York Tract Societies, by which

Boston and New York Tract Societies, by which the former withdraws all its collecting agencies from the home and foreign fields, and the latter ceases its publications in Boston. It is hoped that by and by a more perfect union will be con

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its thirty-fifth anniversary in Steinway Hall, on Wednesday morning, 13th. Various of the wellwednesday morning, 13th. Various of the well-known representatives of this phase of anti-slavery sentiment were present in the meeting and upon the stage. The President of the Society, Wendell Phillips, Eq., called the meeting to order, and said: "We have assembled here to-day in the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Americant of the Society and section in view of the Comments." an the thirty-inth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and certainly in view of the events ripening around us there could not be a more decisive week in which any organization designed for the protection and aid of the black race could assemble. Hanging in the balance of the political issues of the day is the comfort and progress, if not the actual rights of the fort and progress, if not the actual rights of the o for the next ten or twelve years. We are ing through an hour which in all human probpassing through an nour ware plexion to the po-ability is to give color and complexion to the potions. If the cowardice of party, if the unscru-pulousness of individuals, if the interest taken in other questions, if the absorbing corruption of the coming Presidential canvass, turns aside the present movement, no man can prophesy where we shall stand in another twelve months, how large will be the effect on public conscience, on the dominant party, on the status of the great question which the war seems to have decided. We are bound to remember that triumphant as the loyal masses seem to be, there are five millions of unappeased and unappeasable enemies watching the nation's course, determined to take advantage with vigilant malice of every opportunity to recover their lost cause. We have always said on this platform that it would be a marvel in history if one decisive battle, such as that which has been fought in the last five years decided finally the relation of the great races on this continent. If when we next meet, or during the next four years all that we have gained by the war is saved, it will be a record unparalleled in history, it would be a tribute to the progress, the energy, the virtue of democratic governm such as no epoch in any clime can show. We can hardly hope for it, we have ne right to expect it. Only by the most arduous toil and the most tircless vigilance can we are a wear to the control of the c most tircless vigilance, can we expect to save even a large portion of what we gained by the war. How much that portion shall be this week that is coming, or the next thirty hours may de-termine, and it seems to me that no gathering of abolitionists and watchmen on the advanced towers, endeavoring to guarantee beyond doubt the position of the colored race on this continent was:

'How do you do?' said a gruff voice. Iter was turned keel upwards. Also a fearful tornado swept over large portions of Illiposition of the colored race on this continent was:

'In walked a short figure, enveloped in a nois and Iowa on Sunday, the 3rd of May.

comes from the pockets of the workingman. But ever more important than is the present one; at great overcoat, that dragged on the floor, Shanghae, Illinois, was most seriously afflict-

hibit the former, and we shall not want the latter. [Applause.]

The Rev. James B. Dunn, Secretary of the N.
T. Society, followed Mr. Dow in some brief remarks, after which the venerable John Marsh, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

The business meeting of this Society was held in the morning, at the Society's rooms in William street, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler presiding.

Among other business, the Revs. Theo. L. Cuyler, D.D., Cyrus D. Foss, and J. B. Dunn, and Messrs.

J. N. Stearns, Horace Greeley, and Wm. E.

year were \$12,631, of which \$11,381 had been expended.

A long series of resolutions were then proposed and adopted. The following are the most important ones:

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the megro race everywhere on the vast stride the question has taken, and its gratifying triumphs in so many ways during the past year, confident that, though betrayed by its Chief Magistrate, and if betrayed by its Senate, the nation is still yound at heart, understands the crisis, and is constituted. question has taken, and its gratifying triumphs in so many ways during the past year, confident that, though betrayed by its Chief Magistrate, and if betrayed by its Senate, the nation is still sound at heart, understands the crisis, and is equal

> Resolved, That while in the legislation of Congress and its attempts toward an amendment of the Constitution, the political status of the negro is still unsettled, and while terror reigns through-out the Scuth, we consider the naked right to vote at the peril of life almost, if not altogether, a mockery, and we hold Andrew Johnson and Congress responsible for this perilous condition of public affairs, and this disgrace to a great na-

Resolved, That if the Senate acquit Andrew

Hall's church, a business meeting for the election of officers preceding the customary services. In the absence of Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, President of the Society, Mr. A. R. Wetmore occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Phillip Shaff opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the Treasurer's and Secretaries' reports were read, from which we gather the following facts:

During the 43 years of the Society's existence in the total receipts of all the tract societies in this country were but about \$2500 in donations, and \$4000 for sales. This year, 1867-8, the donations and legacies to this Society have been \$118.

the matter. [Applause and laughter.]
Miss Mary Grew of Philadelphia, next spoke at considerable length, and she was followed by

Mr. Burleigh.

The Convention throughout the day was well attended, nearly two thousand people being pres-ent during the exercises. Another meeting was held in the evening at which Col. T. W. Higginson, Anna Dickinson, Wendell Phillips, and Mrs. E. Cady Stanton spoke. The latter said, in substance, that the question of the day was on what heric vectors are about the property of the construction. basis reconstruction should be placed. They (the women party) had looked to the abolitionists to sinpring for foreign ports, and to seamen's chap-lains, to boatmen on our lakes, canals, and rivers, to the army and navy, to the freedmen, mission Sabbath schools, &c. The receipts and expendi-tures during the year have been as follows: Re-ceipts from all sources, \$519.614 95; expendi-tures, \$517.979 85; balance now in treasury, During the year, 273 colporteurs have labored in connection with the Society in 23 of the United States and in the adjacent British Provinces.

They held or addressed 8229 religious marginals.

The Children at Home.

GOD IS HERE. BY MRS. S. T. PERRY.

Annie always had the breakfast dishes to the water.

Seemed mark, which is the water.

What makes that black mark on the water. her dinner up in a little basket and walked a mile to school. When she got home at night she made the fire, got the water in the water rises and rises, until it reaches that tea-kettle boiling, and the table set for sup-line, and in a great many years it has worn per, for her mother did not get home until away the stone until the mark is cut into tea-kettle boiling, and the table set for supsix o'clock in the evening.

one night, when Annie had everything ready for supper, she sat down by the fire to wait for her mother. The factory bell had rung an half hour before, and she knew work hours were over. She wondered very work hours were over. She wondered very the wondered how they came to be there, until the marks on her forehead, and I wondered how they came to be there, until the mother said. growing dark, and she could only discern by the fire-light the furniture that was in the room. She did not wish to light a candle, because once, when she was alone, she bent so near the blaze as to have her hair catch on fire. Her mother told her not to light a the blind, and turned her face away from the window. O dear me! what a face it was! candle again until she got home. Annie The blue eyes were full of frowns instead of was an obedient little girl, so she waited alone in the dark. The clock said 'tick, the forehead had deepened into actual wrintering th tick, tick,' and made her feel very lonely. She called 'pussy, pussy,' but pussy did not come. 'She has gone visiting,' thought Annie, 'and won't come home until after when you grow up, to have your face marked all over with the tide marks of passion;' for these evil tempers

upper.' Darker and darker it became, and Annie could not see anything out of the window, when she had just gone to look to see if her mother was coming down the road. She sat down again by the fire. The wind howled, and shook the doors and windows. Annie's little heart beat very fast. 'I needn't be afraid,' said she, as she put her little hand over the place where her heart throbbed so wildly, 'for God is here, and he can see me

if it is dark.' Just then she heard a rap at the door. At first she was afraid to open it, then she thought it must be some of the neighbors. and opened it.

'How do you do?' said a gruff voice.

'O you are all alone then !'

rembling voice.

than before. 'God is here,' said Annie, 'he will see what you do, and he will take care of me.'

pleases,' said Annie, very bravely.

The strange looking person began to clump about the floor in quite a defiant manner.

Annie did wish her mother would come; she had heard of robbers, and she thought some had skulls broken, others arms, others this must be one of the worst kind.

Just then her mother did come. Annie behind the stove, and when she heard her mother's step on the stoop she jumped up, exclaiming 'My mother has come.' Then she ran and lit a candle. In the middle of the floor stood this ugly-shaped figure, hanging his head.

more or less injured. Services were to have been held at the same hour in the Methodist church; but owing to the non-arrival of the minister, the services were postponed. This church was also entirely demolished. The tornado extended to Iowa, and occasioned great loss of property in the vicinity of Muscatine.

'Who is this?' said Mrs. Grant, lifting up the large hat.

Annie saw in a moment that it was Say 'I was only playing a trick on Annie,' he

said, looking very much ashamed. 'Very serious trick,' said Mrs. Grant look how pale Annie is.'

Sam Dresser sneaked off, looking foolish enough. Mrs. Grant stopped in to see Mrs. Dres-

ser, who was sick, and Sam took that opportunity of playing what he called a trick or

The next night, just as she had finished setting the table, she heard a knock again. Her mother had told her that she might lock the door, and not open it until she knew who it was. 'Who's there?' said Annie, as she stood listening through the key-hole. 'Me,' replied a voice.

'I guess I sha'n't let you in, Sam Dresser, she replied, 'you may go home.'

'O Annie, do! I am not dressed up now want to talk with you.' Sam spoke so kindly that Annie opene the door.

'Annie,' said he, 'I'm sorry I frightened you last night, I'll never do it again. I've been thinking all day what you said abou God's being here.'

'Didn't you know before that God wa verywhere ?' asked Annie.

'Yes, but I never thought much about: antil you spoke of it last night. You had such faith in him that I began to think I'd like to be good myself. Annie, I'm going to try to be a better boy, and wherever I am, remember that God is there too.'

After that everybody wondered what had wrought such a change in Sam Dresser. He didn't rob hen roosts any more, or stone the birds, neither did he knock the little boys caps off coming home from school. All this change was brought about by Annie's simple reply, 'God is here.'

Let every child remember that wherever

Sam was very kind to Annie after that, and often came over to sit with her when her mother was detained from coming home.

TIDE MARKS.

It was a low tide when we went down to Annie Grant's mother worked in the factory. She had to be in her place, at one of the looms, by seven o'clock in the morning.

Annie always had the breakfast dishes to the morning always a

the rock.'
'O,' thought I, 'that is all, is it? Well, I

presently her mother said, 'Shut down the blind now, Carrie, the sun shines right in baby's face.'
'I want to look out,' said Carrie, in a very

eevish voice. But her mother insisted, and Carrie shut

eave their marks just as surely as the ocean does, and I have seen many a face stamped so deeply with self-will and covetousness, that it must carry the marks to the grave.

Take care, little felks! and whenever you

give way to bad temper, remember the 'tide marks.'—Lee. CYCLONES AT THE WEST.—A fatal cyclone, covering a width of half a mile, passed over portions of Davidson and Williamson counties, Tenn., Wednesday afternoon, 6th, sweeping away houses, trees, and fences, for a distance of some ten miles. The house of a Mr. Chumbly was carried about 300 yards, killing Mr. Chumbly and one child, and severely injuring Mrs. Chumbly and three children. A gale visited St. Louis on Thurs day, doing great damage to houses, churches, trees, and steamboats. One of the latter was turned keel upwards. Also a fearful

great overcoat, that dragged on the floor, and a slouched hat, so much too large that it fell over his nose. Annie could not see him very well, and she was very much frightened; she could not imagine who it could be.

'Why don't you light a candle, sis,' said the gruff voice.

'My mother told me not to light a candle until she came home.'

'O you are all slove then!' was heard in the distance as of the roaring 'No, I am not alone,' said Annie in a rembling voice.
'Who is here, then, sis?'
'Somebody,' replied the child, that time with confidence, and with no tremble in her will be a storm compared with which this woice.

Just then the hail and wind commenced 'I don't see anybody here; so just light a breaking in the window lights, and in al candle and let me search about and see what most an instant the windows of the church I can find.' The gruff voice spoke louder sash and all, were torn out. The only per sons who succeeded in getting out were George Veru and Harrison Wixer, who were instantly killed. The building reeled like a drunken man, so that none could make their way out. Wives clung to their husbands, children to their parents, brothers and sisters to each other, and despair was depicted upon every countenance. Suddenly the crash cleases, said Annie, very bravely.

received internal injuries from which they can never recover. There are several who had rolled herself up in a ball on the floor more or less injured. Services were to have

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.

-	MINISTERIAL RELIEF.	
n	Gilbertsville, N. Y., Pres. ch	\$
	Aurelius, N. Y., Pres. ch. Perrysville, Ohio, Pres. ch.	
e	Little Mill Creek, Ohio, Pres. ch.	1
-	Delaware, Ohio, 2d Pres. ch	1
- 1	Erie, Pa., 1st Pres. ch.	(
t.	Union Mills, Pa., 1st Pres. ch.	
,	New York City, D. H. McAlpin, ch. of Covenant	1
	Yellow Springs, Ohio Rev D M Moore	8
h	Plattsburgh, N. Y., Pres. ch.	
	Lane Seminary, Ohio, Pres. ch. Yellow Springs, Ohio, Rev. D. M. Moore Plattaburgh, N. Y., Pres. ch. San Francisco, Cal., Howard Pres. ch., additional	•
	Philadelphia, Pa., Western Pres. ch	1
8-	Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Gregg of 1st Mantua ch	1
	winnington, Del., Hanover St. Pres. ch.	ı
r-	Burr Oak, Mich., Pres. ch	
n	Montrose, Pa., Pres. ch Philadelphia, Pa., Adam C. Eckfeldt	4
	Detroit, Mich., 1st Pres. ch	- 6
_	Ithacs, N. Y., Pres. ch	-
d	Ovid, N. Y., Pres. ch.	
1.	Waterloo, Iowa, Pres. ch	-
	Campbell, N. Y., Pres. ch Canisteo, N. Y., Pres. ch	-
k	Naples, N. Y., Pres. ch.	
w	Corning, N. Y., Pres. ch	1
	Prattsburgh, N. Y., Pres. ch.	1
S	Painted Post, N. Y., Pres. ch.	1
	Cedar Falls, Iowa, Pres. ch. Portland, Mich., from Rev. Justin Marsh	
	Jersey, Ohio, Pres. ch.	
	Newton, Ind., Pres. ch	
, '	Rob Roy, Ind., Pres ch. Yonkers, N. Y., 1st Pres, ch., collection 95 52, H. M.	
	Yonkers, N. Y., 1st Pres. ch., collection 95 52, H. M.	
	Schieffelin 500	5
v,	Newark, N. J., German Pres. ch	
-	St. Catharine, Canada West, Pres. ch	
_	Stone Bank, Wis., Pres. ch	
\mathbf{d}	Osborne, Ohio, Pres. ch	
	Philadelphia, Pa., Southwestern Pres. ch	
	Fairton, N. J., Pres. ch	
d	Mendon, N. Y., Pres. ch. Monroeville, N. Y., Pres. Sabbath-school. Outario, N. Y., Pres. ch.	
7e	Monroeville, N. Y., Pres. Sabbath-school	
	Ontario, N. Y., Pres. ch	
$^{\rm 1t}$	Philadelphia, Pa., Clinton St., collection, 57-31, Miss	
	H. M. Leonard 20, Mrs. Wetherill 20	
	Peckakill, N. Y., 2d Fres. ch. Waupaca, Wis., Pres. ch. Springfield, N. Y., late Mrs. Anna Robinson,	
as	Waupaca, Wis., Pres. ch	
	Springfield, N. Y., late Mrs. Anna Robinson,	
it		
	Newark, N. J., 1st Pres. ch	
vd	Aurora, N. Y., Pres. ch	
ď	Walcott, N. V., Pres. ch	
	Buchanan, Mich., Pres. ch	
to	Toledo, Ohio, Pres. ch	

Toledo, Onio, Pres. ch.
Cazenovis, N. Y., Pres. ch.
North East, Pa., Pres. ch.
Fulton, N. Y., Pres. ch.
La Fayette, N. Y., Pres. ch.
La Fayette, N. Y., Pres. ch.
Kendall and Sable Grove, Ill., Pres. ch.
Belvidere, N. J., from Dr. J. M. Paul.
Hyde Fark, Pa., Pres. ch.
Colchester, N. X., Pres. ch. JOHN C. FARR, Treasurer, 324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. REV. CHARLES BROWN, Secretary, 1334 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afficing, have been radically oured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

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Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accum

Rheamatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of artraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it as also Liver Complisints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising as they often do, from the ranking poisons in the blood. This ARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languiti and Listless, Despondent, Sieepless, and iroubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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The Evangelist.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1868.

A Volume on Missions.-The Secretary of the Beard of Missions of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.), has prepared a volume giving the history and position of each one of its stations. The biographical, historical, and statistical intelligence which it embodies will not only make it valuable to the friends of the missionaries of the Board, but also as a book of reference. A large number of portraits and drawings impart additional interest and value to the volume.

The Rev. Albert Barnes.-We regret to see it stated that the Rev. Albert Barnes is suffering from a renewed and serious difficulty in his eyes, which threatens total blindness. He has been obliged to write with the aid of a machine such as was used by Mr. Prescott. change, compared with our expectations, His blindness is not yet total; but there are which twenty-five years had made in our apalarming indications, increasing rather than pearance and manners. Recognition was diminishing, that he may yet become, like so many other literary laborers, "a blind old since we parted in 1843. Of course there were man." He will scarcely be able to be at marks of care and streaks of silver, and a Harrisburgh. His presence would be grateful, however, should he not feel able to discharge his duties as a commissioner. He is forbidden even to think. Gardening is his

That Ex-Parte Resolution, a Myth. - The sucjoined letter will, to say the least, create surprice, and demand important explanations in some quarters. As the "turn of the tide," of which we have recently heard so much, was, if really a fact, mainly produced by the statement referred to, it may be presumed this development will check it before the cause of truth :

"CAMDEN, N. J., May 13, 1868. "REV. S. W. CRITTENDEN: Dear Sir, I thank your for calling my attention to an article that appeared originally in The Presbyterian of your city, and has been copied into other papers, relative to a resolution, said to have been adopted by the Old School portion of the Joint Committee on Reunion, at attention 'oo a correction of that article in The Presbyter of Cincinnati, of May 6th. Dr. Montfort, the editor of The Presbyler, a member of the Joint Committee, and resolution' as that referred to in the article in question was ever adopted. The records of the Old School Committee are in my posto be found, but there is no foundation whatever for the allegation made in reference to from the Atlantic to the Pacific. our branch of the Joint Commi

misunderstanding and remove suspicion, you are at liberty to use it for that purpose in any way you please.

V. D. REED. ' Yours truly,

Presbyterian Union Convention, Cherry Fork, Ohio.—Ageeably to the call of Revs. Gibson and McDill a "Presbyterian Union Convention" met in the Brick church. Cherry Fork, Ohio, on Wednesday, April 26th. It continued two days. Its sessions were presided over by Revs. Crothers. Campbell, Gibson, Gilmore, and Edmonson. The convention was a grand success. Much time was spent in devotional exercises. The discussions were marked by Christian courtesy and kindness. Good delegations from the Old School, New School, and United Presbyterian churches, and we were also cheered by the presence of a number of our Methodist brethren. It was good to be there. The audiences were very large. The following paper was adopted, only a very few voting nay :

1. It is the duty of all Christians to labor and pray for the restoration of visible unity to the whole Church of Christ.

2. Complete uniformity in belief and among Christians on earth, and is not requisite to Christian union and fellowship. 3. Forbearance in regard to same differ-

4. The Presbyterian denominations in and practice as the Christians were in the days of the Apostles; therefore,

Resolved, That these denominations should enter into organic union, each retaining the right to maintain its present views and

American Israelites was held on Sunday work. take action with a view of ameliorating the a work of great usefulness. condition of Israelites in the Danubian principalities and the Holy Land, and recombly uniform, that they loved their work—they

QUARTER CENTURY MEETING AT AUBURN.

The recent Commencement week of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., will long be remembered by a few of the class of 1843. We met for one of those reunions known only to classmates. The pleasure is peculiar, affording some foretaste of that future gathering, when all the people of God shall come together for everlasting fellow-

The meeting was as nearly informal as was consistent with the object for which we met. We had no late supper, formed no proces sion, and made no display. We simply met in the senior recitation room in morning and afternoon session, for that look at each other, and that talk with each other, and that prayer and conference together, which our long separation had so thoroughly prepared as to enjoy.

The order adopted was, first, for the members present to give, each in turn, a brief sketch of his ministerial life; and second, to gather from letters and from each other all the information possible, with reference to the absent dead. Of these sketches and reports notes were taken by a secretary appointed for the purpose, with a view to their preservation in permanent form for the use of the class. No particular account of them can be given here. We must confine ourselves to such general observations and reflections as were deeply impressed upon us.

The hours passed only too rapidly. We could as easily and delightfully have spent twelve hours together as four, and yet not ecome either surfeited or weary. Among the things that impressed us was the little instant, even by those whose had not met somewhat slackened step and altered form. All wore beards, a few were somewhat bald : some had grown stout, but so much were we. after all, like our former selves, that we almost forgot the years that had separated us, and felt that we were students again, under the venerable Richards, over whose death we mourned during the last Seminary term.

But while we were delighted to find our selves to be the identical classmates of former days, we were still more pleasantly impressed with the improvement which life's work and discipline had wrought in us. We the low water mark is reached. The letter spoke not a word of it, but we could discov is addressed to a well known minister of our er it in the developed mind, the easier dig-Church, with the liberty to use it so far as nity, the more tender heart, the broader he may judge its publication will promote views, the more single purpose, the more unselfish consecration, and the more matured Christian man.

Another impression more grateful still wa the great aggregate usefulness of the class. Nearly every brother reported converted children-in some instances all converted. Some had sons preparing for the ministry. Every brother who had been permitted to labor any length of time in the ministry retheir recent rec of them revivals of remarkable power. Some had settled in important cities of the older States and some in the growing places of the Great West, and on the Pacific shore, and was present at the 'separate meetings' of had an important part to perform in foundthe Old School Committee; and beyond ing the institutions, and forming the sentiquestion his correction is right. No such ments, and determining the character of new and populous States, so that it would be safe to say that, through the labors of the whole class, as far as we could estimate, session, and not only is no such resolution thousands must have been gathered into the Presbyterian and Congregational churches,

Another impression made clearly "If you think this statement will correct us was the wisdom of the great Master in No two alike, yet all alike useful. Some had been pioneers all their ministerial life, fitted to it and liking it. Others had been in city churches all through their ministry, naking their power felt in the centres of population, wealth, and influence. Others still, designed and fitted for rural work, had been steadily and usefully filling their important mission. Some who loved controersy had been called to do good service in battling for the right in the line of Church polity and missionary activity. Some (one especially), who had been laid aside by illhealth, making themselves most useful as lay members of their village churches, and employing such leisure as they could command in writing for literary and religious reviews, and making their pen do the work denied to their tongue.

Another impression made upon us, and as delightful and instructive as any, was the various working of the same Spirit, in building up the Church of Christ.

Brethren as opposite as our variety could furnish had been equally useful in very different ways, and with very different lines of policy. Some had worked for a revival as practice does not exist, and cannot exist the one grand means of Church edification and progress-beginning systematically and working persistently-ever keeping the reviences is a duty taught plainly in the word of val in view till the refreshing came. Others, on the contrary, never worked for a revial as country are as nearly agreed in doctrine an end, but had kept gathering in converts at their regular communions, and had probably received as many to the church as their

revival brethren, and with less reaction. Yet both classes were just as dependent on the one Spirit, and apparently equally s laws for the consciences and con- blessed! The moral seemed to be, that every

minister must work in his own way. Jewish Convention. - The ninth annual Another impression pleasantly made upon Minn. Attractive names are on the list of Convention of the Board of Delegates of us was, the desirableness of the ministerial

speakers, among them that of Rev. F. T. Brown of St. Paul, is down as certain to be afternoon in the Thirty-fourth street Syna- Only three or four of the thirty-six are gogue, New York. Resolutions were adopt- known to have left the ministry for secular ed favoring the furtherance of Jewish edu- employment. Of these, two are known to cation and theology, directing the Board to have become teachers, doing in their sphere

mending measures for the organization of that suffered from ill-health equally with this year about a million and a half dollars. the Hebrew Publication Society; also look- those whose strength had been perfect; they This ice crop, as it is called, was gathered ing to the opening of intercourse with Abys- who had seen the most poverty equally with from a water surface of not more than four sinia, in reference to the tribe of Falashas. those whose circumstances were comfortable; hundred acres in area.

they who have moved the most frequently equally with those whose home had been ermanent. Even one who said his fortune at this "School of the Prophets," have been had always been to be in quarrelling churthis year of unusual interest, in conseches, looked as if abundantly contented

even teachers who had been students with would exchange it for any other.

through long and undoubted repentance, had again fallen into intemperance, and died a drunkard! All that could be said in their favor was said, as we asked, in view of our own escape, "Who has made us to differ?" But a sketch of these impressions would be very imperfect without one other, viz : the real work of the ministry-the conversion of souls. All our other successes seemed to us as nothing. The sheaves we had gathered were the trophies of our toils and prayers, which, above all others, we would carry up from the wide harvest-field with songs of

Under impressions like these we parted to meet again at the anniversary of 1873. And the mingled emotions this adjournment produced impressed us profoundly and delightfully with the blessedness by-and-bye of the final reunion around the Common Master. There those now absent would all be should now follow and sustain them with his present. Even the dead would be there. And that joyous reunion would never break up! Whoever may live, or not live, to meet five years hence, the glorious hope of that Institution, and every inch a Professor, and final gathering cheered us as we parted for our widely separated homes.

out them.

Among the pleasures of our meeting was the evidence everywhere visible of the prosperity of our beloved Seminary. The examinations of the classes were of a highly satisfactory nature—sustaining abundantly the reputation of her able professors. The appearance of the grounds and of the several halls, no less than of the students themselves, indicated a degree of thrift most creditable to the Institution, and to the churches which have contributed to its prosperity. Beautifully situated, neatly furnished, and strongly manned, we were thoroughly satisfied with it, and convinced that our sons, seeking the ministry, could do no better than to follow the footsteps of their fathers.

In behalf and by request of the Class, T. D. H.

Presbytery of Utica. - An adjourned meeting of this body was held on the 11th inst., in the chapel of Westminster church, Utica, when David J. Biggar, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Cayuga, was received on ceremploying such a variety in the ministry. tificate from that body, with a request to be ordained to the ministry. Rev. Elizur N. Manly, the Stated Supply of the Presbyterian church of Camden, was also received from the Presbytery of Genesee; and Rev. Cyrus M. Perry dismissed at his own request, to unite with the Presbytery of Cayuga, having received a call from the church at Jordan, where he is at present preaching, as a Stated Supply.

Mr. John D. Jones of Utica, Mr. Wallace B. Lucas of Cortlandville, and Mr. George Brayton, all graduates of Hamilton College -the two former students in Auburn, and the latter in Union Theological Seminarypresented requests for licensure. After a thorough examination on the several parts of trial, which were unanimously sustained.

they were duly licensed to preach the Gospel. Mr. Biggar having passed a satisfactory examination on those parts of trial which are required for ordination, a call from the church in Verona was put into his hand, and having signified his acceptance of the same, Rev. Dr. Fisher and Rev. Messrs, Haines and Dunham were appointed a committee to make arrangements for his ordination and installation. Presbytery adjourned to the time of their semi-annual meeting in June,

at Vernon Centre.

Utica, May 14th, 1868, Sunday-school Convention. - The tenth annual Convention of the Minnesota State Sabbath-school Association, is called to meet at Faribault, on the evening of Tuesday, June 16th, and to continue in session on Wednesday and Thursday. The State Committee, of which Mr. H. M. Knox is chairman, desire to make this their best Convention. Names of delegates should be forwarded to Prof. J. L. Noyes, Faribault,

present, and Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D.D. of this city, as expected. The Ice Companies of New York have stored ready for the season of warm weather twelve hundred and sixty million tons of ice. The luxury is expected to cost the metropolis

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The exercises of the Commencement week

quence of the inauguration of two new Pro with his profession. If the brethren had fessors, Rev. H. A. Nelson, D.D., and Rev. experienced any "shady side" in their min- E. D. Morris, D.D. Dr. Nelson assume isterial life, its shade did not darken our the chair of Didactic and Pastoral Theolo gy : Dr. Morris, that of Ecclesiastical His-Another impression made upon us very tory and Church Polity. Dr. Morris has decidedly was this: that the ministry, in a been on the ground since Jan. 1, Dr. Nelson worldly point of view, was very unprofitable. only since the first of April. The ceremony With two or three exceptions of inherited of their formal induction into office, by the property, every brother, after twenty-five President of the Board of Trustees, Rev. G. years of constant labor, was still dependent M. Maxwell, occurred in the Seminary chapon his salary. One, who but represents a el, on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 13, number, wrote us that poverty obliged him and was followed by a most appropriate and to stay away from our meeting. Lawyers, interesting address of welcome, by the same doctors, mechanics, farmers, merchants, and gentleman. Succeeding the service of induction, and the address of welcome, Dr. us in the Academy and College, had most of Morris delivered his Inaugural discourse them grown into competency and wealth,- On the day following, in connection with not from superior talent, or prudence, or the Commencement exercises, Dr. Nelson's economy, or more thoughtful providence, but Inaugural discourse was delivered. As it is simply because of more remunerative em- understood that both these discourses are ployment. Yet with the poorest paid of all to be published, it is not worth while that I the professions, no member of the class should attempt any abstract of them, which could only be very imperfect at the best. Still another impression made upon us It is enough to say that they were such as was the painful one that the ministry is not might have been expected from these two exempt from the infirmities of poor, sinful brethren, both so widely known in our humanity. One had fallen into immoral- Church. To the friends of the Seminary, ity; but, as we were happy to learn, had they gave entire satisfaction, and all were inspired with newhope for the future of this been restored at last to the ministry. An- Institution. I could but feel that, as Auother who in early life had been dissipated, burn had entered on a new career of prosperity with the inauguration of its new Professors some fifteen years since, so Lane was about to enter upon a similar career of prosperity with the inauguration of these brethren in its Professorial chairs. This Seminary is the only hope of a ministry for the West, so far as our Church is concerned. Central New York, for the most part, employs nearly all the graduates of Auburn. from year to year. It is only after a few years that some of us drift northward. The West must rear and educate its ministry, or joy. No ministry should be satisfied with- be without one. In this view, it is of the highest importance that Lane Seminary should grow and prosper. It was with this view, largely, as I understand, that Drs. Nel-

> prayers. Laboring together with them, are Professors H. Smith, D.D., of old a worker in this Rev. L. J. Evans, a graduate of not many years back, but already proved a workman worthy of the place he holds.

son and Morris consented to leave churches

The examinations in the several classe began on Saturday the 9th of May. If there were any want of enthusiasm in some of the exercises, on the part of the young men, it must be accounted for, doubtless, by the fact that the two Professors who had labored alone during a great portion of the year, were unable to impose as much work upon the classes as they needed for their own good. Of course such a defect will be easily remedied by the present full corps of

The exercises of Commencement day, Thursday, May 14th, were most fittingly crowned and classed by the fine Inaugural discourse of Dr. Nelson.

Not in many years before, have the friends of Lane Seminary been more hopeful than at the present. Only let the churches, presbyteries, and Christian families of the West, receive a theological training, which by the grace of God shall fit them to go into these ripened fields and reap an abundant harvest to the gloryof His name.

Columbus, Ohio, May 15, 1868.

The Funeral of Lord Henry Brougham, instant, at the age of nearly ninety years,

Progress.-The persecution of the Jews n Jassy, Baken, and other places in Moldavia has been stopped by the authorities. Those who were compelled to flee from their homes have been allowed to return. Assassins and desecrators of the graves of Jews, who have perpetrated their outrages almost be rigorously punished.

Union Theological Seminary .- The graduating class of Union Theological Seminary New York city, at their farewell meeting on Monday May 11th, formed a permanent class organization, and appointed a committee consisting of Thomas Paton, George U. Wenner, and Joseph M. Greene, whose address will be at the Seminsry, to whom the members of the class are expected to send all interesting statements relating to themend of the first year, and thereafter once in three years. After a very free and pleasant of future prospects, they unanimously adopt-

1868 of Union Theological Seminary representing eight denominations of Christians, viz: Presbyterian, (New School) Presbyterian, (Old School) Congregational, Reformed, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Lutheran, are about to separate to our respective fields of labor; and feeling that in our intercourse with each other no denominational differences have at all marred our harmony and Christian fellowship, but that in all things we have been able to study and labor together in the things pertaining to the Master's kingdom, and feeling that fraternal intercourse can be maintained between the different denominations, therefore

Resolved, that we are more than ever persuaded of the oneness of Christ's people, that the freest Christian intercourse should mark their dealings with each other, and that mutual sympathy and concert of action

Dedication.—The dedication of the Pres byterian church at Watkins, erected by the liberality of the late Hon. John Magee, took

place on Thursday, the 14th inst. Sermon by Rev. Geo. D. Stewart of Burlington, Iowa ; dedicatory prayer by Rev. D. Megie of Penn Yan. Rev. Messrs. Carr, Chichester, Stryker and Dr. Goertner of Clinton, took part in the services. In the evening of the same day an able and interesting discourse was delivered by Rev. L. M. Miller, D.D. of Ogdensburgh. The sermon of the morn-

ing, and all the services of the day, were regarded by the large congregation present as eminently appropriate and satisfactory. The renting of pews in the new church has already been very successful,

This new edifice stands in the centre of the beautiful village of Watkins, upon an ample lot, and is one of the best specimens of Presbyterian village-church architecture anywhere to be found. It is built of brick with stone trimmings, slate roof, and graceful tower, with ample session and Sabbathschool rooms in the rear. No pains or expense were spared to make it substantial and enduring, but nothing was given to mere show, and herein, we think, the good taste of its donor was conspicuous. Its dimensions are ample and all its parts harmoni ous, chaste and neat, as befits the house of God. We congratulate its worthy pastor, Rev. F. S. Howe, and all interested, upon its dedication under such happy auspices.

street, near Fifth avenue, will be dedicated The exercises will be conducted by Rev. Dr.

tention. Several newspapers have quoted from the article of Mr. Davis on the subject church, Bloomington, Ill., Rev. A. McDouin the last Atlantic Monthly. He goes so far gall's, have let the contract to finish the spire, as to assert that under the laws of some of the states, every citizen, no matter how sane. owes his freedom to the fact that no physician of his acquaintance has chosen, for any reason, to abuse the power which the law gives to him.

Missionary Arrival .- The friends of the to which they were devotedly attached to un-Rev. J. Y. Leonard and wife will be pleased dertake this new line of duties. It is in to hear of their safe arrival in New Haven. this view, that every friend of our Church Ct., after an absence of nearly eleven years in Western Turkey in Asia. Mr. Leonard graduated at Yale, completed his theological course at Andover, and went out under the auspices of the American Board, being first stationed in Ceserea, where he labored for the first four years. The remainder of the time has been spent in Marsovan. Owing to the magnitude of the field and the want of a sufficient number of associates and helpers his labors have been very arduous, and he returns to his native land by consent of the Board, for the recovery of his health. A Meeting in behalf of the Indians was

held in the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, Peter Cooper Esq., in the chair, and Vincent Colyer, Secretary. Mr. Kilbourn of Iowa, and others made addresses, in which they held that every trader should be driven from the Indian country. . Good nen should be sent to deal with the Indians, and they should be taught to cultivate the soil, and proper efforts made to civilize them, and this would put an end to Indian wars. A general committee, consisting of Mr. Cooper, Jonathan Sturges and others, was then appointed. The General Conference of the Methodist

now send on their sons, and they may there Episcopal Church has been in session in Chicago since the first instant. As most of our readers are aware, there are three grades of Conferences-the quarterly, annual and general. The latter is a delegated body and assembles once in four years; each one of the fifty odd annual Conferences electing delegates in the ratio of one to every thirty the eminent lawyer, reformer, legislator, and members. There are now at Chicago two ex-Chancellor of England, who died at his hundred and fifty-seven clerical delegates. rural retreat in Cannes, France, on the 9th and they will probably sit the month out. All the nine Bishops are present, and prewas held at that place on Wednesday of last side in turn by seniority of office. Several days were spent in discussing the question of admitting delegates (some of them colored) from certain Southern Missionary Conferences.

Two reports were brought in, the majori y one, admitting them to every right save that of voting, but holding their status in reserve for the present; and a minority one with impunity for a long time, will hereafter favoring their admission to full membership in this Conference. After a very full and spirited discussion the latter passed, amid no small demonstrations of enthusiasm. A great mass meeting in favor of lay representation is on the programme.

An Army Nurse Turned Missionary. - The

Hartford Courant relates that Jerrie Bell of

New Bedford, Massachusetts, went into the South as an army nurse, and when the war ended, remained there as a missionary. She is living at Hasbrer's Island near Cape Lookselves and their work, to be published at the out, off the coast of North Carolina-by no means an inviting field. This island is inhabited by some two hundred and fifty peointerchange of thought, feeling, and relation ple; descendants of a few families which came there from Martha's Vineyard in 1752. They are very poor, live almost entirely on Whereas, we the members of the class of fish, dwell in little huts which often contain but little room, and own the land in common without attempting to cultivate it. Miss Bell is working hard to civilize these neglected countrymen of ours. She has already taught the greater part of the children to read, and is now engaged in a resolute attempt to induce the grown people to "make gardens" and raise vegetables. To obtain her letters, see intelligent people, and attend divine worship, she has to cross to the mainland in a small sailboat. It will be seen that she has made great sacrifices, but she is not in the least inclined to give up her self-imposed work. We are sure that she will have the cordial good wishes of all Christian men and women, and that if anyshould govern their conduct in carrying the thing more substantial is needed, she will not have to ask twice in order to get it.

Ministers and Churches.

Rev. A. Crecker, has removed to Coventry, henango county, N. Y.

Rev. Ezra Jones has accepted a call from the Congregational church in North Evans, N. Y. Correspondents will please note. Rev. H. Bushnell, late of Granville, Ohio. should hereafter be addressed at McMinn ville, Oregon.

Rev. D. M. Raukin, late of Spartansburg, Pa., has changed his field of labor to Great Bend, Pa., where he should be addressed in

Dr. Hamphrey was installed as pastor of Calvary church on Tuesday evening. It was arranged that his brother, Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Louisville, should preach the sermon. Rev. Albert Barnes and Dr. March were to take part in the services.

Philadelphia. - The installation of Rev. Mr. Stryker, recently of this city, occurred in the new Broad-street Presbyterian church in Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week.

If the arrangements were all carried out,
Mr. Stryker's father preached the seron, and other parts of the service were pe ed by Drs. Wiswell, March, and Adam service were perform

Grand Ledge, Mich.—Rev. E. F. Tanner, late of Pardeeville, Wisconsin, has received a call to the charge of two small churches in Michigan, Oneida and Grand Ledge, both in the town of Corid. in the town of Oneida, Eaton county, twelve miles west of Lausing, and in Lansing Pres-bytery. He has accepted the call to this in-teresting field of labor; and his address will be hereafter Grand Ledge, Mich.

Licensed to Preach. -At the annual meet-The New Chapel of the New York Magda-len Benevolent Society, of Eighty-eight The New Chapel of the New York Magda-len Benevolent Society, of Eighty-eight The New Chapel of the New York Magda-len Benevolent Society, of Eighty-eight Theological Stations in Theology in Theological Stations in Theology in Union Theological Seminary, was licensed street, near Fifth avenue, will be dedicated on this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings.

The Question of Sanity.—The laws regulating the arrest and imprisonment of persons alleged to be insane, are attracting at-

Progress. - The Second Presbyterian and are about to place a large bell in the tower. Within a few months twenty-six mem-bers have been added to their fellowship, and others are to unite at the next con

Bloomington is growing fast, and the present house is becoming too small for the congregation. Enlargement by adding thirty feet to the rear of the present edifice is their

Wharton-street Presbyterian Church. -The fourth anniversary of this Philadelphia church was observed on the 3d. According to the statement of the pastor (Rev. J. G. Hamner), 274 persons have been received into fellowship, near 200 of them on profession; over 500 children are in attendance upon the Sabbath-school; while the aggregate amount of the contributions of the people for the four years is \$10,000. It will be recollected that this church enterprise was started full blown so far as the church fice itself was concerned, a benevolent lady having erected the handsome brown-stone at her own expense. The pastor was called and the doors thrown open, and the people invited, and above is recorded the successful result.

Mr. Edward P. Sprague, a graduate of the University of New York, of Andover Theological Seminary, and a licentiate of the Essex North Association, Mass., was ordained by the Presbytery of Troy, and installed over the church of Salem on Wednesday, the 29th ult. The installation services were as follows: Invocation, Rev. J. C. Forsythe; reading of the Scriptures, Rev. J. A. Prime; sermon, Rev. A. D. Eddie, D.D., from John vi. 44; constitutional questions by the Moderator, Rev. J. B. Hall; and the ordaining and installing prayer by Rev. J. Sewall. The charge to the pastor by his venerable father, Rev. Daniel G. Sprague, of South Orange, N. J., came from a full heart, and was deeply affecting. The charge to the people was by Rev. John Henry Brodt, and was worthy of the services that had preceded it.

Red Wing, Minn.—Good Progress.—We have received eighteen into our church since the first of January, by letter and on pro-fession. The little band of six, organized as a church by Rev. J. W. Hancock, thir-teen years ago, when Minnesota was a terri-tory, and when there were more Indians tory, and when there were more initians here than white people, has grown to a membership of nearly 150. The present house of worship having proved inadequate to meet the wants of the congregation very generous, self-denying efforts are being made building, whose appointments shall be such

The founder of this church is now preaching to two thriving little churches in this vicinity, organized also by himself, in con-nection with each of which an effort will ere ong be made to erect a house of worship.

Installed.—The Presbytery of Illinois met at Decatur on the 5th inst. to instal the Rev. A. L. Brooks, late of Peoria, as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. This church has been recently organized, and their pastor begins his work with an experience over twenty-five years in the ministry. is in the prime of life, and has occupied important fields East and West.

portant fields East and West.

The opening sermon was preached by the moderator, Rev. G. H. Robertson of Springfield, on Tuesday evening, from Eccl. ix. 10, at the close of which Presbytery took a recess until 2 P. M. of Wednesday. At the hour named the people assembled, and Presbytery proceeded to instal the pastor-elect. Reading the Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. A. McDongall of Bloomington. Sermon by Dr. A. Eddy of the Ninth church, Chicago, from Rom. xi. 13: "I magnify Mon by Dr. A. Eddy of the Anther antern, Chicago, from Rom. xi. 13: "I magnify mine office." Subject, Magnitude of the Ministerial Office. The sermon was clear and logical in its divisions—written in a vigorous style, and well delivered.

Constitutional questions put by the moderator. Charge to the pastor by Rev. George C. Wood of Jacksonville. Charge to the congregation by Dr. Glover, also of Jacksonville. Both charges were well conceived and delivered — enumerating the distinctive duties which belong to pastor and recold.

delivered — enumerating the distinctive duties which belong to pastor and people.

These interesting services closed by singing, and benediction by the pastor. Elders, members, and others present, took Mr. Brooks cordially by the hand, expressing their joy, and giving him a hearty welcome to his labors of love among them.

It was a memorable day to the little church at Decatur. They are at present worshipping in a public hall, but judging from the piety, mergy, and benevolence of the members,

energy, and benevolence of the members, and with so able and faithful a pastor to lead them, they will soon be worshipping God in a house of their own. May the relation of pastor and people be long, prosperous, and рарру.

The Other Branch-The Other Branch—
ELECTION.—Rev Charles Hodge, D.D.,
Professor in the Theological Seminary at
Princeton, N. J., has been elected President
of the Board of Foreign Missions of the
Presbyterian Church, in place of the Rev.
J. M. Krebs, D.D., deceased.

Congregational-CONNECTICUT CHURCHES. -Fifteen persons nnited with the Congregational church at Middletown on the 10th. A number of these were prominent citizens and heads of families.

Rev. Mr. Potter, the revivalist, has been

aboring recently, and with great success, in Birmingham, Ot. Between thirty and forty conversions are reported there.

There is considerable religious interest in the churches in New Britain. On Sunday the 10th, there were some dozen or more taken into the South church, by letter and

on profession of faith.

LOOKING AHEAD.—The Beneficent church in Providence R. I., Rev. J. G. Vose's, have added \$500 to his salary, and presented him with an endowment Life Insurance policy or \$10,000, payable to him when fifty years of age, if living; if not, to his family.

REV. ISRAEL W. PUTNAM, D.D., died at Middleboro, Mass., on Sunday morning, 3d, at the advanced age of 81 years and 5 months.

PROSPECTIVE FUNDS.—Mr. Ansyl Field of Portland, Me., deceased in Boston, left one half of his property in Spring street (valued at about \$4500) to Bangor Seminary and the Maine Missionary Society, after the decease

REV. FREDERICK H. ALLEN of Boston, has lately been installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Deaths.

WALKEB-In Brooklyn, Monday evening, May 4th, Marian Walker, widow of Adam Walker.

LEAVITT-At Great Barrington, April 27th, MARIA CLARISSA, wife of David Leavit.

"Why seek for line or sentiment
Her goodness to portray?
There is no language strong enough
Her virtues to display."

Yet we cannot suffer such a life to fad away in the past, be buried in the silence of the tomb, without a few words of loving tribute to her memory. The warrior dies, and history is prompt and lasting in its re-cords of praise; the learned and the great cords of praise; the learned and the great are called away in the midst of their useful-ness, and loudly sounds the voice of popu-lar acclaim. Shall a battle, fought with death and sin, be won through Christ, a book with its title-page of "All Things for God and His Glory" be closed, its finis in heaven, and no appreciating voices he heard? Jusand His Glory" be closed, its finis in heaven, and no appreciating voices be heard? Justice and love forbid. Mrs. Leavitt was wonderfully retiring in character, and shrank from marked demonstrations of any kind, even religious; her humility kept her always at the foot of the cross, and she ever sought the protection of the shield, never used the sword of Christian workers. used the sword of Christian warfare. Ex le was her battle cry; "Peace and good will toward men" her motto. With such characteristics, this disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus seemed only to exercise in-fluence in the home circle, but since death has taken this true friend and generous benefactor, many, very many, realize that they were the better and happier when brough were the better and happier when brought in contact with such a personation of Christian graces. Seldom does it fall to our lot to record such an instance of love for peacemaking as Mrs. Leavitt exhibited. Truly she won the blessing awarded to those who "shall be called the children of God." Preminently patriotic, this true woman felt eminently patriotic, this true woman felt her country's weal or woe to be part of her religious duty and interest, and occasional words of just severity would escape toward those she thought wilfully jeopardized a nation's welfare, but she never descended to bitterness, and was among the first to advocate "forgiveness, that divinest attribute of heaven," to our fallen foes. All this, and

and every one heard the last drawn sigh of the departing spirit. God grant his comfort to those who mourn the loss of this good wife, fond mether, and untiring friend, for "Earth has no sorrow which heaven cannot heal."

much more of "whatsoever things are love-

ly," constituted a character ripe for hea-ven, but sadly needed on earth. The last

days of this life we vainly strive to deline-ate, were marked by great physical suffer-ing—borne with fortitude and sweet submis-

sion to the Master's will. Ever a nucleus around which were gathered the most assid-

uous care, the fondest love and untiring

sympathy, in death it was the same circle of loving hearts which received the parting look of wondrous affection bestowed on each,

Motices.

The C-erical Association will hold its next man on Monday, May 25th, at 10 ½ A. M., in the rooms ing on Monday, May 25th, at 10 ½ A. M., in the room the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Miss Bible House. JOHN HENRY BRODT, Secretar

The Presbytery of Chemung will hold its semanual meeting at Sugar Hill, on Tuesday, June 9th, at Oclock P. M. C. C. CARR, Stated Clerk. May 15th, 1868.

The Third Presbytery of New York will mee in the 14th street Presbyterian church (2d avenue), on Fri day, May 22d, at 7.P. M., to ordsin Mr. C. B. Brown. T. M. DAWSON, Moderator.

The Presbytery of Cortland will hold its next stated meeting at Dryden, on Tuesday, June 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The installation of Rev. J. V. C. Nellis is expected then to take place. Sermon by Rev. O. P. Conklin; Charge to the Pastor by Prof. Huntington of Auburn.

HUNTINGTON LYMAN, Stated Clerk.

The New York City Mission and Tract Society. Instituted 1827. REGREAMED AND INCORPORATED, 1886. Designed to carry the Gospel to the poor and needy in New York. \$50,000 wanted the present year to support 40 missionaries and maising a mission stations does not be supported in the stations.

Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS.

Superintendent of Missions.

LEWIS E. JACKSON,

Oor. Sec. and Assist. Treas.,

30 Bible House.

The Presbytery of Otsego will hold its ser annual meeting at Otego, on Tuesday, June 9, at 7 P. M. CHARLES GILLETTE, Stated Clerk Milford, May 14, 1868.

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The public are hereby notified that the sewing machi sold by the "Empire Sewing Machine Company" of No. 616 Broadway, New York, and called "Empire Machines"; by the "Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company" of No. 587 Broadway, New York, and called "Finkle and Lyon" Ma hines; and by "J. E. Braunsdorf & Co.," No. 194 Grand treet, New York, and called "Ætna" Machines, are an infringement upon numerous Letters Patent owned by the undersigned, and said Companies have been acting without our authority or license since Sept. 10th, 1867, and in violation of our rights.

All persons are cautioned against buying, selling, or usin All persons are cautioned against buying, selling, or using any of said "Empire," "Finkle & Lyon," or "Ætna" Ma-chines, unless procured from said "Empire Sewing Ma-chine Company," "Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Com-pany," or "J. E. Braunsdorf & Co.," prior to Sept. 10th, 1867, as they will be personally prosecuted for the infringe-

Suit for an injunction against the "Empire Company enced, and suits will be instituted at one against the "Finkle & Lyon" Company, and "J. E. Brauns dorf & Co.," and all their Agents, to prevent further impo

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CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE. 1868.

The Presidential canvass of 1898 is already certain to be one of signal interest and vehemence. The American Peo-ple, so long distracted by issues originating in Slavery, empie, so long instructed by assues originating in Johnsonism, in-stinctively welcome the struggle now opening as destined to close the long series of sterile and wasting distractions, and under in a glad, bright era of peace and rest. Of all the false dogmas which incited and upheld the late frenzied War for Disunion, the assumption that "This is a White Man's Government," wherein political rights and franchises are the rightful monopoly of a single race or caste, alone remains to be everthrown. Pointedly condemned by the Declaration of Independence, signally though quietly re-buked by the Federal Constitution (which recognises amon g our people only "free persons" and "all other persons," but knows no such distinction as White and Black), and put to open shame by the undeniable fact that men of diverse colors fought under our flag in our Revolutionary contest, in the War of 1812, and in our late desperate strug gle to preserve the Union, it nevertheless takes shelter u n der the Atheistic if, not fiendish assertion of a natural, un onquerable antipathy between the Caucasian and the Afri can races, and a natural right of the hater to dominion over the object of his hatred. This last enemy of our peace, this fomenter of intestine feuds, of hostility and bloodshed alone remains to be overcome; and the first Tuesday of November next must see it unhorsed and put at rest tor-

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE proposes to do in this contes its very utmost for Impartial Liberty and Equal Human Rights. Believing the triumph of the Republicans therein to be the natural and logical complement and consumma-tion of that "struggle for the rights of Human Nature" which our Revolutionary fathers so nobly initiated, it enters upon the Presidential campaign with a perfect conscious-ness that it will be, must be, one of unequalled excitement and intensity, but with a profound and joyful conviction that it can have but one result—a result which will be hail-ed with glad and grateful exultation by the champions of Liberty and Progress throughout the civilized world. But we are quite aware also that the victory will not be won without effort, and that the most perfect diffusion of Intellince and Argument is prerequisite and essential to its

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

FOR JUNE, ready now, serves up the following bill o ental fare : The late George Hall of Brooklyn, Phines aunton, Gov. Isaac Murphy, J. G. Holland, King Theo dore, Thomas D'Arcy Magee, with portraits and sketches reaming and Insanity. The Secret of Success, Young Men Vriting for the Press, Abyssinia and its People, etc. A new volume begins with the next number. \$3 a year, or 30 cts number. Published by

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The United States also makes a donation of 12,900 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of

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SOON BE AT A PREMIUM. The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand—but it is expected that the first astalment of the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May. Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they

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Zeligious Bending.

[FOR THE EVANGELES THE CHRISTIAN'S TITLE CLEAR. IY REV. THEODORE I. CUYLER, D.D.

At this season of the year many persons are securing new houses. And there is a diligent searching of titles to real estate going on. One does not wish to hold a deed for property to which his title is not "clear." He pays a lawyer well For searching it.

But if men are anxious about a secure title to earthly possessions, how much more must an immortal soul demand security as to his heavenly inheritance. Some professed Christians have but little inexhaustible love of Him to whom they have committed their souls for salvation. When a storm of dark despondencies breaks on them, they cry out - like the affrighted disciples - "for fear." They believe in the storm. But they don't seem to believe in the Life-boat.

Listen now a moment, troubled friends to that trumpet voice which rings out He writes exultingly to his spiritual childthink that "the day of Jesus Christ" rehath begun a good work" (i. e. a convertthe day of Jesus Christ.'

Christ does not begin to build a Christian for Himself without counting the standing, who with sincere love of music post. We are His workmanship, says the has devoted no small amount of time and happy apostle. The Divine Redeemer energy to enlarging the resources and raisis "a workman that needeth not to be ing the aims, and every way increasing the ashamed." He does not commence with
efficiency of this time honored association. the pleasure of hearing him, as his pulpit penitent, not for the priest, that we with
the pleasure of hearing him, as his pulpit penitent, not for the priest, that we without being able to complete. Men make largely due the present admirable system such blunders; but the infinite wisdom never does. What Christ the atoning schools. The Musical Director of the Soof musical instruction in the Boston Public Saviour undertakes to do is to bring a ciety is Mr. Carl Zenahn, who now ranks, finished and glorified saint out of a poor with Mr. Bergmann of New York, as among unholy sinner, and to " present him fault- the most accomplished of Conductors. less" in the day of His final triumph before the hosts of heaven! Will He be thwarted in His magnificent undertaking session of an admirable music hall, and a of filling heaven with a rejoicing multitude that no man can number? Will He let the Devil's craft or human depravity baulk at least in their present noble form, but for Him in His plan? No! for we are confident of this very thing that He who begins the regenerating work in a true belisver's heart will perform it to its glorions consummation.

There are other clauses yet in the title-deed to a genuine Christian inheritance which are equally precious with the one just quoted. Look at this one-"you who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation." This affirms that the believer-not the false professor-is held fast by the almighty arm. own merit which is as worthless as "Confederate" money, but on the everlasting and unchangeable grace of God. It is not my promise that secures me to Christ : it is Christ's precious and powerful promise unto me. The only reason why the " saints persevere" is that the adorable Jesus perseveres in saving them.

We cannot go over all the clauses in the Christian title. "This is the Father's will that of all which He hath given me I should lose nothing." What a declar. ation that is! "Neither shall any pluck I have believed, and that he is able to to heaven multiply the more a true believer studies his Bible and studies the history of redeeming love.

ing humility and in Christ-exalting as urance can sing,

"Through the love of Christ my Saviour, All will be well; Firm, unchanging in His favor Precious is the blood that healed us, Perfect is the grace that scaled us, Strong the Hand stretched forth to shield us! All must be well!

Our Correspondence.

FOR THE EVANGELIST

TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL OF THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

Borron, May 11, 1868. Mesers, Editors: The last week in Boston was one of extraordinary gratification to the lovers of music. Three years ago the Handel and Haydn Society celebrated its semi-cenassurance of hope." They believe sal-tennial anniversary with a series of very novation through the cross a pleasant pes- ble performances. Now, following a cussibility; they admit that many have been tom which has long prevailed in England, saved; they do not question that many and in some parts of Germany, it has, with others will yet be saved; but as to their marked success, held its first Triennial Fesown selves they are sorely afraid of a flow tival, concentrating into one week the results in their tille. If this fear were awakened ter. The Society gave us in a truly noble by a vivid view of their own weakness, it and grand style Mendelssohn's Ninety-fifth would be all the better for them. But it Psalm and Hymn of Praise, and four great often springs from an utterly inadequate Oratorios, viz : 1 Samson by Handel, St. Paul conception of the power and grace and by Mendelssohn, The Creation by Haydn, and The Messiah by Handel.

Besides this, on the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday we had grand orchestral and, vocal concerts of the very noblest music.

In these great concerts, the chorus numbered seven hundred and forty-seven voices, and the orchestra one hundred and fifteen instruments. But this mention of numbers, though it will give some notion of the volume from Nero's guard-house at Rome! It of sound filling the Music Hall, will give little comes from an old man doomed to die, idea of the admirable skill exhibited in the performances. During the long Winter and ren at Philippi. "I am confident of this with a true musical enthusiasm, have devoted very thing that He which hath begun a themselves under the discipline of one of the good work in you will perform it until the best of leaders, to the careful study and day of Jesus Christ." The "good work" practice of these great works of art, the rehere spoken of is the "κοινωνια"—the fel- sults of which are now presented to the pub. lowship in Christ—the unity in Jesus of lic. No one could fail to perceive the honest, all true believers. It includes the idea sincere, conscientious and truly admirable of a heart-union to the Saviour. There rendering of these grand oratorios. Nothare many good and wise people who ing was slighted, and nothing done for mere display. Never before in this country have these masterpieces of musical genius been fers to the personal reign of Immanuel given on a scale of so much majesty and in bodily form in the city of Jerusalem grandeur, and perhaps never with so little to or in some other little locality. For one provoke criticism. It may truly be said I am more happy to believe that it re- (and I am sorry that it is so) that nowhere fers to that time spoken of by the bless- in this country can the great oratorios be ed Jesus when He said, "I will come again heard adequately performed but in Boston. and receive you unto myself." If that is This is owing mainly to two circumstances. so, then all's well! I ask no more than First, the existence here of a voluntary Societo be with Jesus—that "where He is, we than fifty years has devoted its energies to may be also." This clause in our title is the study and performance of this kind of glorious. Paul felt it so, and thanked music. This Society; has life, spirit, esprit God for this confidence. Faith held that de corps, traditions, purposes, determinabrumpet to his lips from which he sound- tion. Its meetings for a considerable part ed forth, "I thank my God being of the year, are held at least once a week, confident of this very thing that He which and they are meetings for careful study and assiduous practice, under the most skilful ing work) "in you, will perform it until and scientific leadership. The President of the Society, who has held the office now for many years, is Dr. J. B. Upham, a gentleman of taste and skill and high professional

> The second cause of the high rank of Bos ton in Oratorio music is the fact of the pesreally first class organ. It may be doubted whether either of these would have existed, the unbought labor, the untiring efforts, and high ideal of the President of the Handel and Haydn Society.

The music hall is an admirable structure in many respects. It is simple in construction, tasteful though with little ornament, excellent for both sight and sound, sides opening into ample corridors, with undirections, (it is really a hall within a hall, or larger shell.) so that such a thing as one hundred and thirty feet in length, by modations. The final salvation of every Christian seventy-eight in breadth, and sixty-five in depends ultimately, not on his own height. It is a little larger than the celestrength which is weakness, nor on his brated Town Hall of Birmingham, Eng., and ing elapsed since the foundation-stone was will seat somewhat over three thousand, laid. The peculiarities of Oberlin are, that with it. It was built by Walcker of Ludthem out of my hand." "I know whom ties are fully tried. Now the adequate per- with most institutions. The place itself afuntil that day." The clauses in the deed serges of sound which only such an instru- thoughtless and inclined to dissipation, leave midst of the rushing tumult of tones in such

audiences which have crowded the hall during the last week. It will be felt in thousands of families not in this city only or perhaps chiefly, but throughout the State and in many parts of the country, for visitors have been drawn hither from quite remote regions by the promise of this festival, and none that I have heard of have gone away disappointed, and few, perhaps, withgiven in a style which may be called perfect, Jesus. so absolutely without fault worthy of notice did they seem to be.

The orchestral concerts were equally deserving of unstinted praise, although in this kind of music, I well know, remembering your noble Philharmonic Society, Boston has nothing to boast of. And yet one of the Symphonies performed, Beethoven's Ninth, for voices as well as instruments, was probably never heard in this country as it was heard on Friday afternoon, May the 8th. That grand chorus of seven hundred voices fairly took the audience by storm. An enthusiastic young German musician of wide fame, who sat beside me, was almost beside himself with delight, and his braves rang through the hall above all the applause, at the close.

It would be a happy thing if such musical festivals of a high character, conducted. as this has been, purely in the interest of the highest musical art, could be established in all the great musical centers of the country. It is impossible to expect this at once, for anything like this must be an organic growth and not a mechanical product; but an effort might be made, and if there were many failures, there would at last be success. Such festivals are marks of a higher civilization, and powerful aids to a more complete general culture. Their influence, though intangible, is powerful; though apparently evanescent, is really solid and permanent.

For when the stream of sound Which overflows the soul has passed away It leaves deposited upon the silent shores Of memory, images and gentle thoughts Which will not die and cannot be destroyed

For THE EVANGELIST A SABBATH IN OBERLIN. BY REV. JOHN MARSH, D.D.

Returning on a northern route from the Anti-Secret Society Convention at Pittsburgh, I went with President Fairchild, Prof. Cowles, and other friends to Oberlin, the birth-place of much that is good and inspiring, to spend there the second Sabbath of the month. Amid several open doors, I felt most inclined to enter that of President Finney, having known him for many years, and being in no small sympathy with him in his three score and ten; but his eye is not and just at the present time, a new spring is given to all his powers by the anti-masonic work in which he is enlisted. So deeply interested is he in this matter, that he fears the papers will not give him the space he requires, though he has no doubt the public mind will be deeply interested, and that great and important will be the results. His extraordinary revival labors are all fresh with him, and will in due time be laid before the public from his own pen. On the Sabbath morning he regularly preaches in church or himself of a sum of money proportioned to its grossness or venality. If fore the public from his own pen. On the the First church, to a large congregation, who are more satisfied with him than they would be with any one else; but I had not had been preëngaged to a tract agent. In the afternoon the church was filled by a funeral of one of the most important men in the community, and an appropriate sermon was delivered by President Fairchild. The evening was devoted to myself in a sermon on the fallacies and evils of secret temperance societies, and the great importance and demand for open and church organizations. Seldom have I addressed a larger and more attentive audience.

Oberlin is now taking a high stand among our literary institutions, numbering, with an able Faculty, 1134 students: Males, 640: Females, 494: Theological Department, 11: College, 119; Scientific, 84; Young Ladies' Course, 190; Preparatory-Males, 484, Females, 294. It is situated in a rich, level country, filled with good farmers, and must be a healthy place: easily accessible by rail with abundant doors in each of its longest from Cleveland and Toledo. Its buildings are surprisingly commodious for the short restrained egress to the street in different time in which the College has been in existence, and considering that it has been chiefly the work of charity. The ladies' hall is panic in case of fire or any accident would nowhere surpassed. President Finney took seem to be impossible. Its dimensions are me through it and showed me all its accomnowhere surpassed. President Finney took

The College is now entering upon its sec ond generation, one-third of a century hav-The great organ deservedly ranks with the young men and young women have here been three or four most perfect instruments of the gathered together, enjoying the common adworld. Nothing in this country can compare vantages, and none have been ejected on account of color. A deep spirit of piety has wigsberg in Germany. The case, or organ been the usual characteristic of the Instituhouse, as the Germans call it, was built by tion, and instances of misconduct, calling the brothers Herter of New York, and is it- for disciplinary notice among all these self a wonderful specimen of architectural youth, ranging for thirty years from five skill. The organ contains four manuals or hundred to a thousand in attendance, have key boards for the hands, and a pedal key been very rare. A finished education is givboard, and has eighty-four complete regis- en in the various departments by able Proters and 5474 pipes. It has been in constant fessors. Tuition is almost a gratuity, and use since its opening in 1863, and seems to board can be had from \$2 25 to \$3 25 per elicit new praises whenever its vast capabili- week. Other expenses are small compared formance of the great Oratorios requires not fords almost no temptation to vice and imment can send forth. And it is wonderful with a good hope through grace. The colto feel the deep tremulous pulsations in the ored student feels at home here, and is acchoruses as "The Heavens are telling the otherwise, giving his white brethren enlarg-

may be seen in the refined and cultivated ney, in the close of his long and useful life, looks with great complacency and gratitude upon the success of this enterprise, so much at one time, the jeer of the conservative and unbelieving community. I had here the pleasure of spending an hour with the Rev. John Keep, the oldest graduate of Yale, now in his 87th year, but hale and hearty. He procured for the College in England, by his personal efforts, \$30,000. Surely it is the out a higher ideal of musical culture and prayer of many that Oberlin shall long be a performance. Several of the oratorios were school which shall eminently stand up for

(For THE EVANGELIST. THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. BRICKSBURG, N. J.

Messrs. Editors: A Presbyterian church was organized in this place on the 28th ult., by a commission of the Presbytery of Newark, consisting of Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., Rev. Robt. Aikman, and Elder Baker of Madison. The sermon was preached by Rev. Robt. Aikman, from 1 Tim. iii. 16 'The Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." A most timely and excellent discourse. Dr. Wilson gave the charge to the elders elect, and read the covenant to the members of the church, sixeen in number, and the church was duly and formally organized. On the succeeding Sabbath six others, whose letters had not arrived in time for the organization, and two on profession, were added to our number, and we hope on the next communion to reeive sixteen others.

This church has been gathered through he labors of the Rev. A. H. Dashiell, jr., formerly of Stockbridge, Mass.,) who began his ministry here a year since, under he appointment of our Committee of Donestic Missions.

Bricksburg is situated on the Raritan and Delaware Bay railroad, forty-four miles from New York. It is part of the estate of the late Joseph H. Brick, consisting of 25,000 acres of land, which is being laid out after the manner of Vineland, and sold to actual settlers only. The small price of land, the healthful climate, and soil adapted to the growth of fruit and vegetables, besides an admirable water power, have attracted large numbers already, though the lands have not been in market over two years. The population generally are of the best class of Yankee emigrants, and they are making this wilderness bud and blossom as the rose.

The church is the growth of one year, the minister's coming being in advance of the population. A Sabbath-school of over 100 nembers have been gathered, and the trustees have voted to procure lots on which to build a church. Our first communion as a church was most solemn and touching. The Lord Jesus was present, manifestly, in the much of his life work. I found him beyond breaking of bread. The vessels on the table, the gift of old parishioners in Stockdim, neither is his natural force abated; bridge, Mass., evinced the sympathy of Christian friends in our work, and our hearts were encouraged to go forward. A. H. D.

Koreign.

Penance Imposed.—An extraordinary penance has been imposed, as sequel to an auricular confession, by the chief "priest" of a South London Ritualistic church. The clerical worthy ordered, as reparation for portioned to its grossness or venality. If the whole amount was beyond her pocket-money, she was told it might be paid by in-stalments. It is in consideration for the ly trust that this shameful mockery-the marketing of heaven's forgiveness — will promptly be visited on the abuser of pastoral functions. A fortune-telling crone would In fullest import of that sacred name. be in jail ere now; let not his surplice screen the clerical sharper. - South London Press.

Spurgeon on the Dis-Endowment Question. The following pungent letter sufficiently explains itself :

"The ome point about which the Dissenters of England have any fear is one which I trust you will mention to-night. We fear lest any share of the church property sho be given to the Papists. To a man we should deprecate this. Bad as the present evil is, we would sooner see it let alone than see Popery endowed with the national property. Not one single farthing ought any religious denomination to receive, and the whole mat-ter will be imperilled if those in power are not quite clear as to any douceurs to the We are not agitated by the dead Pope. rope. We are not agreed by the dead horse of 'No Popery,' which knaves would raise that fools may be their instruments; but we are very determined that it never shall be said that, under guise of removing the grievances of Ireland, we made an ex-change of endowed churches, and put down the Anglican to set up the Roman image.

"May you, dear sir, be sustained as the

champion of the people, and as you have already lived to see many of the dreams of your youth become realities, so may you survive to see the matters in question enrolled in history as triumphs of the right and the truth!—Yours, with profound respect,

C. H. Spurgeon.

"To JOHN BRIGHT, Esq."

The Scotch Free Church Sustantation Fund. The origin and success of this fund are among the most remarkable developments of the energy of modern religious efforts. It was planned by Dr. Chalmers, as an integral point of the policy of the separation from the established Kirk of Scotland, which took place in 1843. Knowing that many of the withdrawing congregations would be too feeble to maintain their operations, a large fund was raised, the annual proceeds of which were to be equally divided among all the churches of a certain class of resources The dividend this year is to be £150 to each of seven hundred and thirty churches. iginally the principle of equal division was made absolute. But last year a provision was adopted by which the surplus, after the equal distribution of £150, may be distributed pro rata among the congression. I have believed, and that he is able to formance of the great Oratorios requires not fords almost no temptation to vice and imuted pro rata among the congregations in ly valued. About the first article of luxury, beep that which I have committed to Him only a multitude of voices, but the vast morality; while numbers who come here proportion to their own efforts of liberality as he regarded it, which he purchased after in helping themselves. Congregations contributing at the rate of ten shillings for each member, receive a full share of the surplus, counted a blessing to the white rather than otherwise, giving his white brethren enlarg-

ed Church of England starve on the pittance church edifice ever crected in Hornellsville. of £80 to £100 a year, the little voluntary organization in Scotland secures to every humble pastor the receipt of £150 in addition to all that the zeal and liberality of his

congregation may furnish. The Church and State Question in Great

Britain.—The High-Church Tories and the dignitaries of the English Church have at last been aroused to action in reference to the Irish Church question—involving as it does the entire question of Church and State—which is now agitating Parliament. We learn by the Cable that a meeting was held in St. James's Hall, on the 6th inst., in favor of the continuance of the Irish Church establishment. The attendance was imestablishment. The attendance was immense, and the proceedings very noisy and turbulent. The Archbishop of Canterbury occupied the chair, and the platform was crowded with the most prominent men of the Tory party. The Archbishop, on taking his position, made a speech in furtherance of the objects of the meeting. The Lord Mayor of London then rose and moved a series of rescultures in favor of the cona series of resolutions in favor of the con-tinued union of State and Church, which were seconded by the Bishop of Oxford.

overthrow the Irish Church was an attack upon the Church of England, and a move-ment towards the establishment of Papacy in the country. There was much tumul and confusion at this point of the proceed ings, but the resolutions were finally adopt d, and the meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, in some remarks, referred to the Dake of Richmond's assertion in the House of Lords, that her Majesty had intrusted it to the Ministry to dissolve Parliament whenever they pleased. Such a power, said Mr. Gladstone, was unconstitutional, as it left the Ministry to deal with cases which have not yet arisen. He asked for an explanation of that statement, and contradicted the one made in the House

of Commons by the Premier.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said there was no discrepancy between the statements made in the two Houses. He had offered to resign, but the tender was declined by her Majesty His advice to the Queen was to dissolve Parliament when the state of the public business permits. This was without any reference to the new constituencies, but if the work of the House was soon completed, a

new House would be elected by them.

Sir Stafford Northcote made some remarks to the effect that the Ministry had no intention to menace the House. said the right to dissolve Parliament was only reserved by the Ministry in case the issue upon the Irish Church question was

Father Hyacinthe.--This eloquent divine is still preaching in the Notre Dame Cathedral of Paris, to audiences of three thousand. Though still calling himself a Roman Catholic, he presses upon the people, in the most eloquent words, the study of the Bible, and gives the right hand of fellowship to Protes-tants, comparing the spiritual condition of Protestants and Papal Roman Catholic na-tions, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

OBITUARY.

With every fee ling of admiration and love, the ollowing lines are inscribed to the memory of

MRS. EMILY HAYDEN. And thou art gone! sweet mother, sister, friend Gone from the hearts that, with a love which far Outweighed the common meed, had cherished thee For Heaven on thee had showered her choicest gifts The fertile mind, the tender human heart, Wanting all human guile, so quick to feel Another's wee-to heal another's pain ; The soul with every loveliness replete In woman most we prize. And thou to these Didst add life's latest grace, true piety Sincere. And in all life's relations sweet, Didst sweetly bear thy woman's part with firm Yet gentlest dignity. Now thou art gone,

And we with heavy hearts have laid thee down To rest near him, the steadfast man of Godo His armor calmly by). At whose fond side On earth she fondly walked-the counsellor As counselled, the true and honorable wife, Our hearts are sad, yet not for thee we weep, O! not for thee, for thou hast done with grie And sin, and all that here might vex or stain The soul-and in thine angel beauty joined That blood bought throng, whose rapturous se

is still Redeeming love. 'Tis for ourselves we weep, That we no more that fond remembered face Shall see, receive thy pious counsels more, With thy blessed presence cheered; for thou to Wilt never more return, but we may go To thee-Heaven grant we may-Heaven grant

to us That ever earnest, calm, unswerving faith, That fervent, trusting love for Christ our Lord Which signalized the life of her we mourn

Rev. Gardner Hayden died Jan. 9th, 1864. DIED-In Hornellsville, Steuben county,

DIED—In Hornelisville, Steuben county, N. Y, March 14th, 1868, Hon. Otis Thacher, in the 68th year of his age. Judge Thacher was born in Gloucester, R. I., Ang. 6th, 1800, and with his family removed first to Albany, N. Y., thence to Chenango county, and in 1808 to Steuben county. In 1810 the family moved into the town of Hornelisville, where the Judge has ever since resided. ville, where the Judge has ever since resided The country was then new, and educa-tional advantages were exceedingly limited. There was no common school system and no organized schools. But the Judge, in spite of all difficulties, at the age of eighteen was far in advance of the large majority of his age. He had, with an ardent temperament, a studious mind, and all his spare moments were devoted to its culture. Passionately fond of reading, few men had a more ex-

tended general reading than he. At an early period he became impressed with the importance of a good hope in Christ, and it is believed was savingly converted, though he did not make a public profession of religion till 1832, wh united with the Presbyterian church of Hornellsville at its organization, and from that time to the day of his death took a decided and earnest interest in all that pertained to its welfare. He was a subscriber to the Western Recorder, published at Utica, and was transferred to THE EVANGELIST, which he has taken ever since, and which he high as he regarded it, which he purchased after he became a householder was Scott's Commentary, which was a constant companion all the rest of his life. Though excessively diffident in religious conversation, he never theless found a congenial field in the bath-school, where he had a class to which Happy is he who, having given his heart and life to Jesus, can look over his title, and read it clear to a mansion in the skies. Happy is he who in self-sink-

He began the world with humble means, and through an honest industry arose to competence; but he was never too poor to contribute to a good work, or too rich to feel, with sympathetic kindness of heart, the wants and woes of every class of suffering humani-

ty. Though he regarded himself as a Christian of small attainments, yet he exerted an sian of small attainments, yet he exerted an influence for good rarely attained by the brighter lights of the church. Judge Thacher will long be had in grateful remembrance by a devoted wife, who survives him, by a large family of loving children, by the dear church, with which he had so long taken sweet counsel, by a large circle of appreciating friends, and by the whole community in which he lived.

DIED-At Lysander, on Sabbath evening, April 26th, Rev. G. C. BEACH, in the 67th year of his age. He was born at Kingsborough, Montgomery (now Fulton) county, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1801. At the age of fifteen he commenced the study of the languages with Rev. Dr. Yale, pastor of the church of Kingsborough, of which he became a mem-The Archbishop of York also presented ber in 1822, and the year after entered the resolutions to the effect that an attempt to Sophomore class in Middlebury College: ber in 1822, and the year after entered the Sophomore class in Middlebury College; from which he graduated in 1826, and the same Autumn entered Auburn Theological Seminary, graduating in 1829. He was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Albany, and entered upon his labors in the ministry at Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, the same Autumn, and continued about two years. In 1831 he united with the Presbytery of Onondaga, of which he continued an honored and useful member until his death.

During his ministry at Baldwinsville, was of religion. In the Spring of 1832, after having spent a few months at Jamesville, he commenced his labors with the Presbyterian church of Lysander, of which he soon became pastor, where he continued his la-bors in the Gospel until the Spring of 1858, with great fidelity, acceptance, and useful-ness. Not less than five or six revivals of ness. Not less than nve or six revivals of religion were enjoyed during his ministry at Lysander, by which a large proportion of the youth of the congregation were from time to time brought into the church. After resigning his pastoral relation at Lysander, on account of bodily infirmities, until he be-came entirely disabled from loss of sight and

hearing, he supplied the church of Camillus upon the Sabbath, continuing a year or two. During his whole entire life in the ministry, his devotion to his work and his eminently consistent Christian character com-manded the confidence and respect of all who knew him. We think no one questioned his piety or his call of the Master to the ministry, and yet his last days of comparative retirement from public duties, of exclusion from the activities and associations of the world, and under deep bodily affliction,

were his best. Finding that his sight was becoming im-Finding that his sight was becoming impaired, and under the apprehension that it might ere long entirely fail him, he entered upon, not merely a very careful and diligent study of the Divine Word, but the thorough committal of it to memory, extending to chapters and books, until almost the whole New Testament could be repeated at pleasure, the psalms also, and much of the law and the prophets. While thus engaged in treasuring up truth—food for future use especially—he was favored with, if not a new, a wonderfully enlarged and blessed view of the scheme of redeeming mercy revealed in a wonderfully epiarged and bleased view of the scheme of redeeming mercy revealed in the Gospel, of the law of God, of the adapt-edness of the Gospel to meet the wants and heal the wees of men, and this, not only in the future, beyond the veil, but to bring

the future, beyond the veil, but to bring present peace and love and joy, far beyond what he had supposed attainable in this life, or if possible, for others, not for himself.

Entirely deprived of sight, and nearly of hearing, and beside suffering from bodily maladies much of the time, even to agony, such were his realizations of divine things, his communion with his Saviour, and joy in the Holy Ghost, that he seemed often more in Heaven than upon earth. As might have been expected under such experiences "of things hoped for," all his privations and pains were borne with sweet submission to the Divine good pleasure respecting him, and even joy. He evidently spoke with re-luctance of his privileged spiritual state, lest he should seem something; when he did speak of it, it was with the unions telf-de-preciation, and with the obvious desire only peak of it, it was with the utmost seir-de-preciation, and with the obvious desire only to magnify the grace of God, and to en-courage and bless others. With desire to depart, yet patiently he waited. In due time came his release. He rests from his pains and privations as well as his labors, and his works do follow kins. and his works do follow him.

The stanzas accompanying this very meager notice of this favored servant of the Master were dictated by him near the close of life, the last of the kind to which he gave expres-

HYMN RESIGNATION Into Thy hands, O God of grace,
My all I would resign;
My soul at rest in Thine embrace,
My will absorbed in Thine.

O keep this wayward heart of mine Within Thine arms of love, Where beams of light and life divine Fall from the throne above.

Lord, I would hold mine humble place Beneath Thy mercy seat;
Drink in Thy spirit and Thy grace,
And worship at Thy feet.

Thou art my portion, saith my soul, No counter good I crave; My rest while surging billows roll, My hope beyond the grave.

Into Thy hands, O God of grace, My all I would resign; My soul at rest in Thine embrace, My will absorbed in Thine.

Lysander, 1868.

N. B .- The individual who may receive this paper, cor sining as it does the writer's last hymn, and composed fter having become deaf and blind, is requested to acopt it as a keepsake from the author, who is now also deep diseased, and steadily approaching his journey's end. The lights of this world have all expired around me, and very earthly trust has been removed, but Jesus the Lord my everlasting trust, my treasure and my all.

A SECRET OF REVIVALS,-Mr. Finney tells of a pastor who was constantly successful-enjoyed a revival every year for twelve years, and could not account for it—till one evening at a prayer-meeting a brother confessed that for a number of years past he had been in the habit of spending every Saturday night until midnight, in prayer for his pastor the next day.' That explained the secret, in part at least. Such a man praying would make any ministry successful. The famous John Livingston, of Scotland, once preached an ordinary sermon with such power and success that five hundred were converted under it. But it was after a large number of Christians had spent the whole previous night in prayer for that object.

The Larmer's Department.

A dozen of eggs is a little more definite quantity than a dozen potatoes, but still a very indefinite quantity. A dozen of eggs from little, scrawny, ill-kept chickens, sell for the same price as a dozen from large, well-kept fowls, while the difference between them is as great as the disparity between the hens that proeach gets a fair average. But it is not so with producers, and here is where the injustice occurs. The man who raises choice fowls, and keeps them in the collection of the brick edifice at Mount St. Vincent, formerly used as the chapel of the convent, has been decorated and fitted for the reception of statuary. To provide a place for the additions that are being made choice fowls, and keeps them in good antiquity from various parts of the world, condition, sells large, rich eggs for the others one-third smaller. This operates as a discouragement to raising good hens, and as a premium on poor ones. A writer in the Canada Farmer gives the difference in the average weight of a difference in the average weight of a dollars, giving an increased tax for the year dozen of eggs from different breeds of 1867 of \$2,020,542 53. Deduct from this fowls, as follows:

 Common fowls.
 1 lb. 6
 oz.

 Spanish.
 1 lb. 9½ oz.

 Gray Dorking
 1 lb. 10
 oz.

 Gray Dorking and Brahms.
 1 lb. 14
 oz.

 Gray Dorking and Cochin.
 1 lb. 15½ oz.

These are the differences in the average weight from the different breeds. Should we compare the poorest speci-mens of the poorest breeds with the best specimens of the best, we would find a difference of fully one-half, and yet all are sold at the same price. We buy and sell nothing at so loose an adjustment of quantity, to price, as eggs, except when we buy wood by the load. Even apples and peaches, when sold by number, have the prices adjusted to the size. But big or little, an egg is an egg .- Wisconsin Farmer.

WHITEWASHING .- Nothing attended with so little expense and trouble, does more towards beautifying a homestead than whitewash. Every farmer should see to it that in the Spring of the year his stables, garden fence and out-houses are whitewashed. It will always prove a satisfaction to him and his family during the Summer, and give a pleasant appearance to the eye of the passer-by. More particularly, for health and comfort, should the cellar, chicken-house, and inside of stable be thoroughly cleaned and whitened. When once done, it would afford pleasure in keeping everything about neat and clean. The following is a good recipe for is

whitewash: Procure fresh burnt lime-not that partly air-slacked. The large lumps are best; the fine portions and small lumps will not make a wash that will stick well. For this reason, lime that has been burnt several months is not so good as that just from the kiln. Put a pound or two in a vessel, and pour on water slowly, until it is all slacked, and is about as thick as cream; then add cold rain water until it will flow well from the brush. Stir often when using it. A few drops of blueing added will give it a more lively One or two tablespoonfuls of clean salt, and one-fourth pound of clean sugar to a gallon of the wash, will make it more adhesive. If the walls have been whitewashed, let them be swept thoroughly, and if colored with smoke, wash them clean with soap-sads. Coloring matter may be mingled with the wash, to give it any desired tint. To make a light peach-blow color, mingle a small quantity of Venetian red. For a sky-blue. add any kind of dry blue paint, stirring it well while mixing. To make a wash The coloring matter should be quite fine. to prevent its settling at the bottom of

"When buildings or fences are to be and mingle about a pint of good paste made of wheat-flour, with a gallon of the wash, and also half a pound of salt and half a pound of cheap sugar per gallon of the wash. These materials will make it stick well, and, if applied quite warm, will look well and be durable."—Rural

THE TUBEROSE.—To get flowering bulbs the method is to plant out the little offsets that surround the old bulb, each Spring, in rows a foot or so apart. These will not flower the first Summer, but make plump flowering bulbs for the next. In the Fall take them up just before frost kills the top. Lay them in some place where it will not freeze, to dry off a little; then trim off the tops and keep the bulbs dry, and where the thermometer does not go below 40°, until they are wanted for planting out the ensuing Spring.

They are better started first in a hot-

bed or other warm place, so that their season of flowering is early enough to escape the Fall frost. The old bulbs will not flower again. The double only is worth growing; the flower is of waxy white, and highly fragrant.

HEADING-IN PEACH TREES. - This important work should receive more attention from fruit growers than is generally the case. Some of the best horticultur ists think that the most favorable time for doing this is when the tree is in full leaf, as it will not then gum. Besides the very great difference in the appearance, at least between those trees that have been shortened-in and those that have

The Lincoln memorial volume, published at the Government printing office for transmission to societies and other public congress.

City and Country.—The cities live at the expense of the country. Families are exhaustive of the country of the country. This was illustrated by the case of Paris, where it was estimated by a writer in 1842, that among 300,000 people then living in Paris, there on the Seminary for Vermont has been given to each member of Congress.

City and Country.—The cities live at the expense of the country. This was illustrated by the case of Paris, where it was estimated by a writer in 1842, that among 300,000 people then living in Paris, there were probably not 1000 who could trace in ally fixed at Montpelier.

Scientific & Aseful.

The Central Park.-From the annual Report of the Commissioners, we gather the fol-lowing interesting facts:—The expenditures for the year in construction have been \$199, Nearly a mile of new walk of various width has been made. Six new drinking ountains have been provided, and new ma chinery for distributing water on the roads. The casting in bronze of the artistic figures for the fountain of the Esplanade north of the terrace, is provided for. The interior of the portion of the brick edifice at Mount ante price per dozen that is paid for proper condition. During the year there others one card smaller. This operates were 127 arrests made at the Park, 57 of which were for fast driving. The increased taxable valuation in the three wards sur-rounding the Park from 1856 to 1867, is shown to be over seventy-five millions of the annual interest on the cost of the land and improvement of the Park, \$608,855 58, and \$1,411,686 95 is shown to be the excess of increased tax in the three wards over the interest on the cost of land and improve-There were thirty-three music days at the

Park during the year, being ten more than in the previous year. The Commissioners of the Park, early in the season, made application to the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy, for the services of the army and navy bands stationed near the city, for one day in each week. Neither the Secretary of War or Navy felt at liberty to comply with the request. Though assurances were given by some of the city railroad companies of contributions towards sustaining the music, no money was received from any of them for this purpose. The table of the boat service at the Park shows an in-crease of 23,281 persons carried, over that of the previous year. There were thirty-nine snow storms during the Winter of 1867 and 1868, and the depth of snow for the year was 92.32 inches. The number of skat ing days in the season of 1866 and 1867, was larger than usual. The plan of the work on the west side of the Park below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street has been completed; it is to some extent a remodelling of the former plan of the city, having greater capacity for ornamentation, at the same time attended with much less expense. The extent of the new avenues provided between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Kingsbridge will develop this whole beautiful part of the island.

Life Under Water .- The following interest ing facts in regard to submarine operations is derived from the experience of Hiram Hill, a Mississippi diver, who has followed his profession so constantly for twenty years that he estimates that he has passed about three years in the river :

The use of a bell in diving is now discarded. The diver wears a water-tight armor over his entire person, except the head, which is covered by an inverted metallic pot. Thick, transparent glass is fixed in front to serve as windows, and to prevent accident this glass is protected by steel guards or fenders.

Equipped in this armor the diver puts on a pair of lead-soled shoes, weighing each twenty pounds, lashes to his back and breast a piece of lead weighing forty pounds, attaches the tube through which he receives air to the back of his head-pot, and is then ready for his submarine explorations. The moment he disappears under the water the air-pump commences its work of supplying him with a constant stream of fresh air. He breathes full and satisfactorily; there is no stifling sensation, no odds how long he

remains under. Mr. Hill has remained under water five hours at a time. The great weight of lead fastened upon his feet and body is necessary to counteract the buoyancy of the air furnished him by the pump. While on the boat, the armor and weights form a load for of a light straw-color, mingle a few a strong man. Under the water they impose ounces of yellow ochre, or chrome yellow. often clambered up stanchions, jumped down hatchways, a distance of twelve and fifteen feet, with much greater ease and less risk "When buildings or fences are to be whitewashed, prepare the wash as directed above, keeping it warm when using it, by means of a kettle of burning coal; and mingle about a pint of good paste driving nails, &c., with perfect ease and ac-

curacy. When the water is clear he can ecognize ships at a distance of two or three feet, and at a distance of six inches he can recognize the different kinds of timber. When the rivers are high and the water is muddy, everything is impenetrably black, rendering it immaterial whether his eyes are

Improvement in Printing Wall Papers.-Mr.

nished the Scientific American with an account of the process by which he produces an elegant wall paper:

"I take thin strips of wood of various kinds, from which I desire to print the wall papers, and mount them upon blocks of wood, or any suitable substance; or I saw out from wood, blocks of sufficient height to allow an impression to be taken from them when placed in the press. I then thoroughly cleanse the face of the wood blocks with a mild alkaline solution, so as to remove the softer substance filling the pores of the wood. The blocks are then placed in the ordinary machine for printing wall paper, are properly inked, and the paper being fed into the machine, any number of impressions may be

exceed the cost of wall paper printed in the usual manner, while a high artistic character is given to the work.'

The California Giants Outdone. - Recent regrowing there whose height exceeds those found in California, which were supposed to be the tallest in the world. The tallest actually measured was 480 feet high; but ed that colored children have an equal right another, with a circumference of eighty-one feet, four feet from the ground, was estimatreated live longer, are broken down less by the wind, produce larger and better fruit, which is more easily gathered than from the trees grown by the old method.

It is to themselves; the trees so spire in Europe, that of the cathedral of directors have the right to exclude them or to compel them to attend separate schools. PRESIDENT A. D. WHITE has purchased than from the trees grown by the old method.

It is to resist and even flowish in the creat. ted to be over 500 feet high. The tallest ty to resist, and even flourish, in the greatest drought.

City and Country .- The cities live at the ex-

population up to its number.

Mexican Silver.—The Mexican silver mines particularly those in the district of San Luis particularly those in the district of San Luis Potosi, seem to be in a very prosperous con-dition, if we may judge from the report of the State Inspector of Mines for that district. It appears that one mine in the neighbor-hood of Charcas, worked at an expense of \$170,000, since the 1st of January, 1862, has righted giller during that time to the reluyielded silver during that time to the value Company is drawing out \$95,000 worth of ore per week. Its works employ 460 hands, the expenses amount in the aggregate to about five per cent. of the value of the silver resident of the State Agricultural College. taken out.

Engineering Feats. -At Glascow, Scotland. the Garnkirk Railroad passes, by means of a tunnel 400 feet long, under the Moreland Canal, and over the tunnel of the Edinburgh and Glascow Railroad. The two tunnels stand secure, tier over tier. A similar feat was performed by Stephenson in Derbyshire, and at the same point, under the aqueduct of the Crawford Canal. River, bridge, railad, and canal were thus piled one above the other, four stories high. Such another curious complication in railroad engineering probably does not exist.

Preserving Colors.—Before washing almost any colored fabrics, it is recommended to soak them for some time in water, to every gallon of which is added a spoonful of oxgall. A tea-cup of lye in a pail of water is said to improve the color of black goods when it is necessary to wash them. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water for pink or green will brighten those colors, and soda answers the same end for both purple and blue.

COLLEGE RECORD.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE (AT EASTON, PA.) Francis A. March, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College, has been chosen Phi Beta Kappa orator of Amherst College for the next Commencement.

Another College for Young Women. first-class college for young women Mr. Robinson, a native of that town, died The main building was burned in 1853 not long since at the South, leaving an immense estate, the proceeds of which are to completed in 1857. The College grounds found and support a literary institution of as expressed in the will is, that the college should be able to send forth "female scholars equal to all the practical duties of life, and to enable them to compete successfully with their brothers throughout the world, when they have to take their part in the action of life." The town has purchased fourteen acres as the site for the buildings, and architects have already furnished plans. Preference is in every case to be given to the poor and the orphan. The system of instruction is designed to be divested of whatever is simply for effect or display. It is to be eminently practical, and to furnish girls every advantage now had by boys.

GENESEE COLLEGE. -The Auburn Advocalately spoke of the removal of this institution from Lima to Syracuse as a well nigh fixed fact. It says: "There is neither right, nor excuse, for withholding the legal authority from the owners and supporters of the Col lege to remove it." The Black River and Oneida Conferences have already well under way the \$200,000 endowment fund, and the latter is to raise \$30,000 in addition to establish the Oneida Conference Professor-

FARMERS' COLLEGE.-Rev. C. D. Curtis has been re-elected President of Farmers' College.

Mr. A. L. BARBER of the Oberlin Theolog ical Seminary, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Normal and Preparatory Departments of Howard University, at Washington, D. C.

THE IOWA Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to be The Iowa Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to be erected at Council Bluffs, is expected to Life Insurance Company cost \$500,000.

MARIETTA COLLEGE held its Junior Exhioition on the 28th ult., when thirteen mempers of the class spoke. The work on the Library Building will soon be recommenced, P. H. Bowers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has furnished the Scientific American with an ac-The first instalment of the legacy of Mr. Woodbury has been paid into the Treasury. Rev. Dr. H. A. Nelson of Lane Seminary will deliver the annual oration before the Literary Societies the evening before Com-

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF MICHIGAN ha riven the opinion that the recent act of the egislature requiring the establishment of a Professorship of Homosopathy in the State University, will not be fulfilled by the plan adopted by the Regents of establishing s School of Homeopathy at some other place than Ann Arbor. The grant which depend-"The result is the production of a wall paper in which the grain of the wood used as a type is perfectly reproduced, and the expense attendant upon the same does not while resigned, unwilling to be involved. cordingly been withheld. Three of the medwhile resigned, unwilling to be involved even in such a countenancing of Homcopathy as the Regents proposed, and the Old School Physicians are endeavoring to raise funds earches in Australia show that trees are for the endowment of an independent medical school at Detroit.

THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA have decidwith all others to admission to all the public schools of the State, and that no local boards

THE REV. JAMES KENT STONE has resigned the presidency of Kenyon College, Gambier,

their families in that city back 200 years; or, the 200,000 people living in Paris in the reign of Louis XIII., instead of multiplying to 400,000 in two centuries, had dwindled down to 1000. According to Price, 10,000, and according to Price, 10,000, and according to Hams 5000 people from the 13 seconds of southern delice. to 1000. According to Fries, 1,0,00, and the 13 seconds of southern declination. Its country are necessary to keep the London brightness is very nearly the equal to that of a star of the twelfth magnitude. It ap pears to have a slow retrograde motion (about 22 seconds a day) in right ascension, and motion towards the south of six minutes day. This asteroid is the ninety-eighth of the group, and the fourth or fifth that Dr. Peters has discovered.

AMHERST COLLEGE.-The trustees of Amof \$5,460,000. The Santa Rosa Mining herst College met in Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, fortnight, and elected Elijah P. Harris of Beloit, Wis., College Professor of A Committee was appointed to procure plans and subscriptions for a library building to cost \$50,000.

THE OHIO FEMALE COLLEGE situated six miles north of Cincinnati, lost its main building by fire on the afternoon of the 24th ult. The building burned was of brick, and was England, a railroad being carried over a bridge which there spanned the river Amber, one of the largest and finest Female Seminary buildings in the land. It was insured for 45,000, so that the loss over insurance will be about \$25,000. This sum the Trustees hope to raise by donations, and to rebuild at once. The Herald says :

"While the Seminary was burning the Board was in session in Cincinnati, ignorant of the fire. They elected Rev. N. C. Burt, D.D., of this city, President, in the place of Rev. J. M. Anderson, who accepts a professorship in Williams College. The hope is that the fire will not prevent the aceeptance of Dr. Burt, who is regarded by all who know him as admirably adapted to be the head of such an institution. With faith and energy, a new building better than the old may be ready for occupancy by the opening of the next term in September. The Ohio Female College is not now a private enterprise, as it was in former years, but is held and controlled by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees.

"The College was chartered about twenty years ago. The buildings first erected un -Exeter, New Hampshire, will soon have der the energetic management of Rev. John Covert, were dedicated in September, 1849. was rebuilt in part the following year and embrace twenty acres of lawn, lakelet and the highest order. The intent of the donor garden. The shrubbery is the growth of twenty years, and its value cannot be estimated in money."

PROF. JAMES C. WATSON, the young but already celebrated astronomer of Michigan University, has just published, through Lip pincott of Philadelphia, and Trubner of London, a large and costly treatise on as

SIR ALEXANDER GRANT will be the Prin cipal of the University at Edinburgh, in place of Sir David Brewster. Sir Alexander will also be appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy.

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tions.

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The growth of the publishing business in the United States, is seen in the immense warehouses which are erected for its accomodation. Of all the publishing houses, not one has a higher standing than that of THE APPLETONS. It is, we have been told, the largest house for the publication of booksthe business of the Harpers being divided between books and their two papers and monthly magazine. Even since we have been in New York, which is not much over a dozen years, we have seen the Appletons outgrowing three locations, and migrate in search of larger accommodations. When we first knew the firm of D. Appleton & Co., founded by that pioneer in the publishing business, the late Daniel Appleton, it was below the City Hall Park, at 200 Broadway. Then it removed to the old Society Library building, corner of Leonard street; then still Broadway; till, spreading out still, it has have ample space, and here it has erected its new and immense building.

The building, costing \$160,000, has a front of 75 feet on Grand street, and 100 feet on Greene, and is five stories high. The front on Grand street is of sandstone, and that on Greene street of brick, with sandstone facings. Large and elegant iron pillars flank the doorways on both streets, and give additional support to the structure. The external and imposing, and may be considered even beautiful, though the prime object of the architect and builder was to obtain strength and durability. The numerous large win dows on both streets impart a look of lightness and grace, and supply an illumination for the interior which is appreciated alike

by sellers and customers.

The basement, 75 by 100 feet, is a general atock-room. Here may be seen great piles of cyclopædias, school-books, and Dickens's and Scott's novels, and the standard works of the house, fresh from the Brooklyn bookfactory. Broad flights at each end of the basement lead to the first floor, which is the retail department, and is fitted up in oak, rich and neat, which, in a word, is the style of the furniture and decorations throughout the building. Adjoining the retail bureau is the subscription department, which has grown into an immense business within a few years, and is still steadily increasing. Next, to the left, is the city branch, which is a complete bookstore in miniature, intended for the supply of their own publica-tions to the local trade. These three depart-ments occupy about a third of the first floor. Facing the eastern door on Grand street is the portion set apart for the works of other publishers, of which the Appletons have a large stock always on hand. In the rear part of this floor, the packing and shipping business is chiefly done. The safe, which extends from the basement to the ceiling of the first floor, is probably one of the largest and most secure in the country. It is built into the structure from the foundation, in two tiers, each of which is 14 by 21 feet in floor area, and 15 feet high, with surrounding stone and brick walls 2 feet thick. Here are kept the costly steel plates of the House, and many other valuables.

The ample and beautifully-furnished suite of business offices occupy the second floor on the Grand street front. These are occupied by the Messus. Appleton, and are re-plete with every convenience which could facilitate the transaction of business or lighten its cares. In immediate communica-tion with their offices are the departments of this floor also is the educational department, where may be found a large and elegant assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books and

room is also here, and a very large business is done in filling single cash orders for books from all parts of the United States and the

Theology and Spanish literature are on the fourth floor, while the fifth and last floor serves the purpose at present of a store-room for goods in bulk.

Of all the leading books, it is the inten-

tion of the Appletons to keep a very large supply always on hand, which their increased ties for manufacturing now enable them to do. The private telegraphic connection which will soon be established between their offices in Grand street and their new printing house and bindery in Brooklyn, will be of service in promptly equalizing the supply to

our table, filled with attractive and instructive articles. The embellishment is an enlection of his great adversary the Duke of the number are: The Queen's Book; Volcanoes and Earthquakes; the Eastern Question-What is Turkey ?; The Enchantress; Modern Mothers; A great Chapter in his- It was called the "Manifestation of the tory; The Island of Mitylene, by the editor; The Poetry of Tears, &c. The editor's note seventieth volume of this long-established magazine

The Children's Aid Society have opened a new lodging house for boys at 325 Rivington street.

The Algerian Famine. - One hundred thou-

opening of the slave trade. Owing to the t'As latter of the Romish faith, compelled the insufficient nourishment which the sla ves she was to all. Should, however, either of receive at all times, the present stock of ne- these powers succeed to the Government of groes on the island is fast disar pearing. Turkey, tolerance would at once cease. The Chinese coolies are not strong enough Now while the Eastern Question is yet unto take their places, free whit laborers can-decided, was the interval for work, and for not be readily obtained, an't be readily obtained, and anything obtained anything obtained and anything obtained anything obtained anything obtained anything obtained a It is too late, however,

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The May meeting in behalf of this Board was held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening last. After an opening anthem by the choir, the Rev. Dr. S. D. Alexander, read the Scriptures at the Second Psalm and offered prayer, when the Missionary Hymn "On Greenland's icy mountains" was sung by the large audience standing.

Mr. William E. Dodge, the Vice President of the Board, acted as the Chairman of the meeting and made a few opening remarks touching the present position of the Board and the great work it had solemuly taken upon itself at Buffalo, to evangelize the Chinese nation, and at the conclusion called upon the New York Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Wood, then came forward and read a carefully prepared outline statement of the present missionary ophigher up to No. 348, on the west side of erations of this great organization. These are carried on among the Dakota, Ojibwa, removed into Grand street, where it could and Seneca tribes of Indians in this country in West and Southeastern Africa; in Greece Syria, European Turkey, Asia Minor, and be yond the Euphrates and the Tigris; among the Nestorians of Persia, in Western and Southeastern India, on the Island of Ceylon, in China, and in the ocean world of the Pacific. It occupies 104 stations, with American missionaries, and 482 out stations, with native laborers; the increase in the number of the latter having been 292 in five years, and sixty-one during the last year.

> Since the report made to the Board Buffalo last Fall, the number of native pas. tors in the missions is known to have been raised from eighty-four to ninety-eight. Additions have also been made to the native preachers and catechists then reported as 272. The whole number of native laborers, including 349 school teachers and 223 other aborers, is about 950; and of laborers connected with the missions is about 1300. Considerable accessions have been made to the membership in the 205 churches, reported at Buffalo as 22,502, of whom 1467 were re ceived last year. The Educational department exhibits sixteen training and theologischools, and sixteen other boarding schools containing 1060 pupils; and 12,564 pupils in 459 day schools, omitting those at the Hawaian Islands. The issues of the press last year were nearly twenty-four million pages.

> These statistics are highly significant and cheering; but they feebly represent the great work of spiritual enlightenment and moral renovation which is accomplished by the faithful labors of the messengers of the Gospel in the vast and widely distant fields in which these are prosecuted. They show, however, that a living Christianity is impartseed-sowing, we have been looking, surely approaches.

The Rev. Dr. Jessup was next introduced. He commenced his remarks by referring to the impressive lesson of God's abhorrence of idolatry which was taught by the fragments of the great heathen temples which now the cashiers and of the book-keepers. On strew many of the plains and mountain tops of Syria and other Oriental lands. Whether Egyptian, Philistian, Phoenician, Greek or are of every conceivable style and price, ranging from a few shillings to \$100, wholesale. Of Prayer Books, there are fully one sale. Of Prayer Books, there are fully one thousand varieties. The assertment of stationery is as complete as it is possible to obtain from every source.

The third floor is similar in general respects to the floor below, and is full of inventige books, poetry, works of fiction.

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The third floor is similar in general respects to the floor below, and is full of inventige books, poetry, works of the Convention, as identical in one of its departments with its own. The claims of the Baptist Theological Seminary and for the convention, as identical in one of its departments with its own. The claims of the Baptist Theological Seminary and for the convention, as identical in one of its departments with its own. The claims of the Baptist Theological Seminary and for the convention, as identical in one of its departments with its own. The claims of the Baptist Theological Seminary and the convention, as identical in one of its departments with its own. The claims of the Baptist Theological Seminary and the convention, as identical in one of its departments with its own. The claims of the Baptist Theological Seminary and the convention as identical in one of its departments with its own. The claims of the Baptist Theological Seminary and the convention and the convention and the convertion and the convention and the convention and the convertion and th was seated in these great temples seemingly one of the first band of missionaries that in attendance next year. The number this as in an impregnable fortress, then God let left this country, was still living at Ware-year is thirty-one, from ten different States, juvenile books, poetry, works of fiction, was seated in these great temples seemingly photograph-albums, etc. The mailar impregnable fortress, then God let loose that besom of destruction, Mohammed. Those strange, iconoclastic invaders did their work thoroughly. The images that

are now dug up are headless. The speaker next touched upon the methods of missionary work in Syria. To attempt to evangelize the people without giving them the word of God would be but to insure their lapse into their former condition in a generation or two. The principal points were occupied; a native ministry was raised up and the new churches incited to self-support as quickly as possible, while the missionary passed on in his pioneer and supervisory work. More men were wanted The Eelectic for June is promptly upon in the field to help on in every department of this great and growing work. Eight hundred printed Christian works were to be graving of the celebrated painting, "Napo- had in the Chinese language, but the Arabic leon in the Prison of Nice," long in the col- publications of the kind were not one-tenth as numerous. Mohammedans, on the other Wellington. Among the leading articles in hand, were awaking to the importance of defending their religion, and one of them had printed ar elaborate treatise upon the Christian religion, most virulent in spirit. Truth," and was being scattered about with great industry. The writer endeavored to informs us that this number completes the prove the divine mission of the Prophet Ma. homet by quotations from the Old Testament, and from several of our commentators and infidel writers. In challenging an answer to the book the Mussulman author contended that, he who should agre to answer must quote the Moharumedan work entire, verse by verse. As the book contains sand of the Arabs in Algeria have died of the about seven hundred pages the bulk of an famine or the cholera within six months. adequate answer can be imagined. Now The bare announcement of this fact brings while we have oprortunity we should hasten up a terrible picture of suffering, the details the work. The situation of Turkey was peof which are brought to light by the accounts of two French missionaries now seekof all. This was owing to the fact that A Call for More Slaves .- The sugar plant- Russir, on one side and Austria on the other, ers in Cuba are calling loudly for the re- the former the champion of the Greek and

to show the bald formalism, the utter want of heart and conscience in the adherents of the Mohammedan faith, and also in the adnerents of the Greek church in Syria.

The Rev. William Tracy of Southern India, was the next speaker. Alluding to what had been said of temple ruins, he observed that he came from a land crowded with heathen temples yet standing in all their magnificence, and filled with worshippers. These quite overshadowed the humble Gospel laborer, yet at the close of a score of years, begun under such discouraging circumstances, he could declare in the spirit with which he set out, that he was not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Some scientific writers held that it was not true; and literary travellers had written down the missionary work as a failure; but they were all mistaken. The work must needs be slow at first against such an all pervading, indurated idolatry. We have to contend against an ancient system and one that is intertwined with the very constitution of society. It is an imposing system, with forms and ritual and a powerful priesthood. The priests interfere and direct everywhere, and they are the richest, and most influential and intelligent of all classes. They oppose Christianity as did the Pharisees at Jerusalem, for they know it would destroy their influence and lessen their revenues. Then the very philosophy of the people obliterates all distinction between vice and virtue. A Brahmin will tell me that he is not a sinner, but a part of God. Their religion is licentious and their gods are licentious, and this falls in with the wishes of the people, they love to have it so. The system of caste imposed the greatest difficulties also. When the missionaries first went among them they were regarded as unclean, the very refuse of creation, women and children ran from them and barred their doors. To human view it seemed the height of absur dity to ask the natives to give up their splendid religion for the humbling doctrines of the cross-to leave their great temples and turn their backs upon business and social standing, for the sake of hearing Gospel truths in mud houses! A Brahmin came and talked with us when we had been on the ground five years, expatiating on the absurdity of our attempting anything, and we were obliged to confess that as yet we had not gained a single convert. But we did not blush for the Gospel, we avowed the be lief that all the great cities thereabouts would yet be converted. He finally acknowledged that it might be so. Indeed there was a prediction somewhere in the Vedas-next in age to the Pentateuch-that a true religion should finally come from the West and supplant all others. By and bye two or three families in a village came out, ed; that is taking root in the soil, and is and calling themselves Christians, ceased propagating itself by its own vitality; and their attendance on the temple worship and the grand harvest season toward which, in no longer bore the marks of their gods in the periods of breaking up the ground and their foreheads. A British officer spoke of the change for the better in the villages the change for the better in the villages versity of Georgia acting as its President. where we were preaching. It was safe to president Curry of Marion College, Alabago into the streets after dark. In a word, ma, and many other influential men of the go into the streets after dark. In a word, the work has gone on increasing until now there are thirty organized churches in that district, with 1250 members-some of them as earnest and lovely Christians as are anywhere to be found. Two hundred and fiftyfive villages are regularly visited, and the

number of congregations with some organization is 162. The services concluded with a few words from the pastor of the church, Dr. Adams. ham, Mass. It was not proposed to send men from this country in sufficient numbers to convert other lands, but to set the natives Northern brethren made up \$10 of these lands at work in the right way. The 950 helpers of the American Board showed what was being done in this direction. It was a significant and encouraging item of the statement read at the opening of the meeting.

The American Bible Society. - The last tated meeting of the Board of Managers vas held on the 7th inst., Norman White, Esq., in the chair. The decease of Rev. Dr. Charles F. E. Stohlmann, a member of the Board, was announced, whereupon the Rev. Dr. Holdich read the ninetieth Psalm and offered prayer.

Communications were received from Agents in Mexico and South America, from Rev. E. P. Hastings, Ceylon, in regard to employing colporteurs, and from Rev. H. Blodgett, Peking, on the same subject, and also requesting Arabic vowelled Testaments for distribution among Mohammedans in China; and from Rev. Asher Wright of the Cattaraugus Reservation, as to publishing parts of the Scriptures in the Seneca language for U.S. the Iroquois Indians.

Grants of books were made to various so-Siles, among others, to the Cherokee National Bible Society; to the Colonization Society, Arabic Testaments for Africa; Choctaw Testaments were granted for the Choc taws : and a large grant for Utah : with many grants for distribution in the South. The entire number of books granted was 11.469 volumes, besides others to the value of \$66 67.

Rev. Dr. Doremus, delegate from the Southwestern Bible Society, made some interesting statements in regard to the condition of that Society, and the need of aid in their work.

THE PANORAMA OF THE WAR, now on exhibition at the corner of Broadway and severe toil of the sugar making season, and ther to be tolerant to each of these, and so Twenty-third street, offers an opportunity to witness some of the most thrilling events of the late war. The paintings are said to be excellent, and so also the description of

- A romance from real life :- "A woman The speaker related several incidents going have swallowed the fish.

Current Events.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. - In the English House of Commons, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Gladstone moved a bill to prevent the making of further appointments to livings in the Irish Church for a specified period, and also to supposed the proceedings of the Court of the procedure of the Court of the C also to suspend the proceedings of the Com-mission on the Irish Church Establishment for the same length of time. The Queen, on Wednesday, in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators, laid with imposing ceremony the corner stone of the Thomas Hospital, which is to be built on the Thames diately opposite the Houses of Parliament. Her majesty was attended by the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family, and by the members of the Ministry and the chief officers of the State.

The Corporation of the city of London, have presented an Address to the Queen declaring their profound sympathy with Her Majesty for the injuries received by Prince Alfred at the hands of an assassin, and expressing their detestation of the attempted crime. As to the method of the foul deed, crime. As to the method of the foul deed, it appears that the Prince was walking across a green in company with Sir. William Manning, when O'Farrell came out from under the trees which fringe the beach of the scene of the festivities and advanced at a right angle to the Prince. On getting behind him he turned sharply round, drew a Springfield company's revolver, and with the muzzle of it almost touching the Prince's back, fired at his spine. The bullet passed through the at his spine. The bullet passed through the centre seam of his coat, through the centre of his brances, entered his back about half an inch from the junction of the ninth rib and the vertebre, then glancing obliquely off the bone, traversed the rib round to about two inches under the breast bone and there lodged. The Prince's lower limbs were at once paralyzed, and he fell to the ground, exclaiming, "Oh, God! He has broken my back." Sir William Manning, hearing the report behind him, turned sharp-ly round, and as he did so the assassin shout-"Stand back," covered him with his rethe pistol missed fire, and before he could again fire a coachbuilder, named Vail, rushed on the ruffian and clasped him round the O'Farrell then attempted to shoct body. O'Farrell then attempted to shoot Mr. Vail, and a desperate struggle ensued. O'Farrell tried to shoot the Prince again as he lay on the ground, but his aim was diverted by Vail striking down the pistol, and the bullet, diverted from the prostrate Prince, went through the foot of a merchant named Thorne. In another second O'Farrell was surrounded on all sides and almost torn to pieces.

HAYTI is in a turmoil as usual. Despatch es state that President Salnave escaped Cape Haytien and arrived in Port an Prince. At the latter place he used violent threats to the American and other foreign consuls, and many Americans were shot and robbed, being finally compelled to seek shelter at the American Consulate. Some of the citizens were arrested and ordered to be shot. The American Consul sent to Havana for an American man-of-war, and to Jamaica for a British war vessel. The steam gunboat Phœbe, belonging to the British government, immediately sailed from Jamaica to his assistance. The revolution has spread all over the country, nearly the whole of which is now in arms against Salnave.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION W

in session in Baltimore the second week of the present month, Prof. Mell of the Unidenomination were present. Dr. Skinner of Nashville preached the annual sermon. At the opening it was voted to invite all Bap-tist ministers present to take seats with the Convention, and the invitation was accepted by a considerable number among them, about twenty from Northern States. The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society to attend this meeting, presented a communication through Dr. Hague of Boston, expressing a fraternal interest in the work of the Convention, as identical in one while the whole number in all the Baptis Theological Seminaries in the North, is stated by Dr. Cutting as 168. Visiting \$1000 on the

A MURDERER has been murdered in the Sing Sing, N. Y., State Prison. Charles M. Jefferds, who murdered John Walton and John W. Matthews in New York on the night of June 30th, 1860, was killed by some unknown person on Thursday of last week, in the above prison, where he was imprisoned for life. He is supposed to have had some money in his possession, to rob him of which was the motive of his assailant. He was buried on Monday from his mother's resilence in this city.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY. MONDAY, May 18, 1868.

The STOCK Exchange.—The market for governments is stronger to-day, with fuller transactions in all classes. The quotations are advanced $\frac{1}{6}$ on coupon 81s, coupon 62s, coupon 65s, old, coupon do. new. The share market is dull, the quotations substantially the same as yesterday. The dealings, not large at the best, were more considerable in New York Central, Erie, and Pacific Mail than any other stocks. Western railway shares were inactive. Gold is steady at Monday shares were inactive. Gold is steady at Monday quotations, the range 139 to 139 . We add or ual Tuesday evening's quotations

U. S. 6s coupons, 1881, 1143; U. S. 5-20 coupons, 1862, 1098; U. S. 5-20 coupons, 1864, 1078; U. S. 5-20 coupons, 1865 (aew), 1098; U. S. 5-20 coupons, 1865 (aew), 1098; U. S. 5-20 coupons, 1867, 1093; U. S. 10-40 Cupons, 1638; U. S. 7-30. pons, 1866 (new), 1094; U. S. 5-20 coupons, 1867, 1094; U. S. 10-40 coupons, 1038; U. S. 7-30, June, 1078; U. S. 7-30, July, 1078; New York Central, 1294; Erie, 688; Hudson River, 137; Reading, 91; Michigan Southern, 864; Illinois Central, 147; Pittsburg, 844; Northwestern, 66; Northwestern preferred, 764; Toledo, 1052; Rock Island, 948; Fort Wayne, 1074; Onio and Missistand Central, 1921; Capton, 483; Posife, Mail sippi Certificates, 29½; Canton, 48½; Pacific Mail, 90½; Quicksilver, 28¼; Western Union Telegraph,

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT shows an increase n loans of \$1,968 900; in deposits, \$2,036,737 of legal tenders \$71,258, and a decrease of \$347, 768 in specie, and \$12,160 in circulation.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PA EIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are offered for sale at par and accrued interest from Jan. 1st in currency. They are for \$1000 each, have thirty years to run, pay 6 per cent. gold interest, and principle as well as interest is payable in gold, These Bonds are issued only as the road progresses. The government loans, to aid in building the road. United States Bonds to the following amounts: \$16,000 per mile from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about 525 miles; \$48,000 per mile for the 150 miles through the mountains and the mountains of the 150 miles through the mountains and the state of the 150 miles through the mountains and the state of the 150 miles through the mountains and the state of Mountains, a distance of about 525 lines; \$20,000 per mile for the 150 miles through the mountains, and \$32,000 per mile thereafter. The Com The Washington Market. — This great retail gotiations in any of the above may do tains, and \$32,000 per mile thereafter. The Company are then authorized to issue their own Bonds to an equal amount, and no more. During dast year, about twelve million dollars of these Bonds were sold, based upon the number of miles completed. So large a constructing force is on the road this season, that from 300 to 350 miles will be added to the completed portion before the

close of the year. The entire line to the Pacific will be completed in 1870, when the traffic and profit of the road must be immense.

The Company's Bonds have unusual provisions for security. The charter granted by Congress makes them a First Mortgoge upon the entire line, taking precedence even of the Government's for its advances. The railroad upon which these Bonds are a first mortgage costs about three times their amount, the contract price for building the first 917 miles being \$68,068 per mile, which includes \$7500 per mile to be expended in rolling stock. The receipts from way business already show a remarkably successful operation of the line. During the eight months ending Dec. 31. 1867, (with an average completed distance of 386 miles), the net earnings were more than one million dollars. The interest upon the Bonds which could be issued upon that distance was \$247,940 in gold, or \$345,856 in currency. The net profits were therefore more than three times the interest upon the Company's Bonds, and the traffic must be greatly increased as the soad progresses. A limited amount of these Bonds will be issued this year. Their gold coupons (payable semi-annually, in January and July), will be cashed by bankers in any part of the country, and the Bonds themselves are readily convertible. Copies of the pamphlet for 1868, giving full information in respect to the Bonds and the resources of the country through which the road is being built with remarkable rapidity, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, John J. Clsco, at the Company's offices, No. 20 Nassau street, New York, or to any of the Company's advertised agente.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. the country, and the Bonds themselves are readily convertible. Copies of the pamphlet for 1868, giving full information in respect to the Bonds and the resources of the country through which the road is being built with remarkable rapidity, will be furnished on application to the Treasurer, John J. Cisco, at the Company's offices, No. 20 Nassau street, New York, or to any of the Company's advertised agents.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET. -- Prices have continu ed nominal, with a drooping, uncertain demand.

Just at the close of the week, however, a somewhat better feeling was induced in consequence of what better teeing was induced in consequence or a slightly upward tendency in the price of raw cotton, and this emboldened some holders of goods in short supply to mark them up a little; but taking the market as a whole, prices are from ½c to Ic lower than they were a week ago. Woolen goods remain steady with a small demand. The current prices of the most important cotton fabrics are as follows:

rics are as follows:
Bleached Muslins—New York Mills, 4-4, 28c;
Wamsutta, 4-4, 25; Amoskeag A, 4-4, 19; Lons-lale, 4-4, 20; White Rock, 4-4, 20; Tuscarora, (ale, 4-4, 20; white Rock, 4-4, 20; ruscarora, 4-4, 22½; Bay Mills, 4-4, 21.

Brown Muslins — Amoskeag A, 4-4, 17c; Atlantic A, 4-4, 17½; Pacific 4-4, 17½; Agawam, 4-4, 14½; Stark A, 4-4, 16½a17; Laconia, 4-4, 16½a

17.
Prints—Amoskeag, 12½c; Amoskeag mourning, 12½; Merrimac D, 13½; Merrimac W, 15½al6; Sprague's fancies, 13½al4; Dunnell's, 13½al4; Wamsutta, 10; Pacific, 13½al4.
Drills—Standards, Amoskeag, Atlantic, &c., 17al7½; others, 14½al6½.
Stripes — Amoskeag, 24½a25½c; York, 28½a 24½; American, 14al5; Eagle, 13al3½; JewettCity, 14al5.

14a15. Denims—Amoskeag, 32a33c; York, 30; Empire State, 20; Mount Vernon, 26; Providence, Tickings — Amoskeag, 21a38c; Everett, 30;

York, 27½; Mount Vernon, 14½; Boston, 27½. Glazed Cambrics—Amoskeag, 10a10½c; Verona

Glazed Cambrics—Amoskeag, 10a104c; Verona, 104; Washington, 104.
Paper Cambrics—Slater's, 134c; Lonsdale, 124.
Silesias—Victory, Union, and others, 13a17c.
Corset Jeans—Amoskeag, 14a144c; Pepperell, 154; Naumkeag, 144; Newmarket, 134a154.
Cotton Checks—Park Mills, 224a30c; Union Mills, 25a30; Caledonia, 224a25.
Canton Fluncels—Amoskeag Progra, 25c; Naument Pluncels—Amoskeag Progra, 25c; Naument Pluncels—Amoskeag Progra, 25c; Naument Pluncels—Amoskeag Program, 25c; Naument Pluncels mins, 20a30; Caledonia, 221a25. Canton Flannels—Amoskeag brown, 25c; Naum-keag brown, 161; do. bleached, 20; Slatersville, brown and bleached, 151a161. Delaints—Pacific, 16a20c; Sprague's, 16; Lo-

Spool Cotton—Coats', \$1 10; Brooks', \$1 95; Clark's, \$1 10; Wyoming and Glasgow, 50.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 18, 1868. Ashes-Pots were firm at 84a8 c. Pearls are

ASHES—Pots were firm at 8½n8½c. Pearls are nominal at 11a11½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, except California, was dull and heavy. Of California 7500 sacks were sold at \$13 25a13 50 % 196 ms. The other transactions were limited to about 6800 bbls. and 1500 sacks, including No. 2 at 7 85a8 35; superfine State and Western, 8 50a9 15, the latter for choice; 9 60a10 for extra State; 10 25a10 50 for choice do.; 9 75a10 25 for shipping round hoop Ohio; 9 50a10 for Western Spring extras; 10 50a15 50 for Western and St. Louis, trade and family brands.

35,000 bush., at 2 31a2 32 for No. 2, 2 41a2 45 for No. 1, and 2 75a2 85 for red and white Western, closing at 2 28a2 29 for No. 2, and 2 40 for No. 1.

at \$1 83. OATS—Lower and drooping; sales 38,000 bush. at 86 in store, and 87½ afloat.

BARLEY — Was dull and nominal at \$2a2 20 for

State and Canada We-t. COTTON—Was less active, and closed easier. Sales 2400 bales at 311 a32c for Middling Uplands, and

S2a32½ for Gulfs.

Coffee—Dull; Rio, 18½a25c; Java, 81a33. Eggs-Were drooping on Monday at 22a221c pe

HAY-Was dull at 80a90c for shipping, and \$1 HAX— Was dult at source for snipping, and so 15a1 40 for retail lots.

Hops—Had only a small sale at 15a45c for domestic, and 20a55 for foreign.

Molasses.—The market is fairly active. Clayed, 47a50c, and Muscovado, 50a60. Sales of Barbadoes, on private terms; and 30 hhds. Musco

vado, at 51. vado, at 51.

Provisions.—Pork very firm and active; sales 5800 bbls. at \$28 75a28 88 for new mess, \$27 75a28 for old mess, 28 50a24 for prime, and 24 50a25 for prime mess. After 'Change, new mess was weak, with free sellers at 28 75 cash, and buyers at 28 50.

Reserved to the control of th

Bess — Was more steady; sales 450 pkgs. at \$15s 19 50 for plain mess, and 20a25 for extra do., re Tierce Beer - Continues unsettled and nominal

at \$32a35 for prime mess, and 3841 for India BEEF HAMS-Nominal at \$34a37. LAMB - Was lower for inferior grades:

600 bbls. at 174a18 c for No. 1 and city, and 18 a 18 c for steam and kettle rendered. Cut Mears — Steady but quiet at 13 a14c for CUT MEATS — Steady but coulders, and 16 al8 for har BACON—Nominal, at 14a14\frac{1}{2} for Cumberland.

Dressed Hoge—Were lower, at 12a12\frac{3}{2}

BUTTER — Steady; Ohio, 28a38c, and state 33a

CHERSE-Quiet at 12a17c.

CHESSE—Quiet at 12a17c.

PETECLEUM — Was dull and nearly nominal.

Crude in bulk, 13½c, and in bbls. 18a18½. Reined in bond, 29a29½ for S. W. Naphtha, 18a14.

RICE — Quiet and steady, at 9½a10½ for Ran
goon; and 11a11½ for Carolina.

Tallow—Dull but firm; sales 50,000 ms. at 12a

124c. 24c. Stearing — Quiet and rather drooping at 184a

SEEDS.—Calcutta Linseed was dull and unchang ed. Clover was steady at 101a101c; Timothy \$250a2 60, and Rough Flax, 2 65a2 75.

50a2 60, and Rough Flox, 2 65a2 75.

Sugans — Less active but steady; fair refining to good grocery grades, 11\(\frac{1}{4}\)a12\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; soft white refined, 15\(\frac{1}{4}\)a16. Sales 675 hhds., including Cuba, at 11\(\frac{1}{4}\)a12\(\frac{1}{4}\). Also, 425 boxes Havans, part at 15.

WOOL.—The market continues quiet, and prices

barely supported. Sales, 60,000 fbs. fleece at 43a 57c, including X at 50a52; 40 000 fbs. pulled at 33a47 for No. 1 to extra; 17,000 fbs. unwashed Western fleece at 33; 10,000 fbs. Canal combing western neece at 55; 10,000 ms. Canal coming at 67; 25,000 ms. California pulled, private terms; 15,000 ms. Spring clip California, from 28 to 32; 16,000 ms. Fall clip California, 19a26; and small parcels of foreign on private terms. THE WASHINGTON MARKET. - This great retail

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Monday Evening, May 18, 1868.

Berves—The arrivals for the week aggregate 7126 head—2254 at 100th street, 2322 at Hudson City, 2509 at Communipaw, and 31 at Chamberlin's. To day buyers were scattered among the three market places, and trade was not active at either. Holders were pretty firm, considering the large number of cattle offered and sold during the week. Prices were fully it? B. lower than on Monday last, but not materially different from the ruling rates on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Nothing fancy was offered. Good to prime steers were selling at 17a18, medium to fair at 16a16§, and common and inferior at 14@16. Included in the sales were 96 good 11 nois steers, 74@7\$ cwt., at 17\$c\$ B. av.; 96 do., 7\$ cwt., at 170.18; 102 fair to good do., 6\$ cwt., at 16\$@18; \$2 do., 6\$ cwt., at 16\$@18; \$5 do., 6\$ cwt., at 16\$@18; \$2 do., 6\$ cwt., at 16\$@18; \$2 do., 6\$ cwt., at 16\$@18; \$2 do., 6\$ cwt., at 16\$@18; \$3 do., 6\$ cwt., at 17\$@18; and 52 fair to good Illinois, 7 cwt. 17@18; and 52 fair to good Illinois, 7 cwt. 17@18; and 52 fair to good Illinois, 7 cwt. 17@18; and 52 fair to good Illinois, 7 cwt. 17@18. MONDAY EVENING, May 18, 1868.

cwt. 17@18.

Milch Cows — For good milkers, and large

MILCH Cows — For good milkers, and large handsome cows, there is a fair inquiry. Common and thin cows are hard to sell. Prices range from \$50 to \$100 for poor to good, and fancy bring higher figures. Receipts 111.

Calves—The demand for good to prime calves has been steady and firm during the week, and prices are higher, the best selling at 12½c \$\mathbf{P}\$ \mathbf{D}\$.; fair to good at, 11\(mathbf{Q}\$1\(\mathbf{L}\$2\); and common to medium, at 8½\(mathbf{Q}\$1\(\mathbf{D}\$1\); poor, thin trash, at 7\(mathbf{Q}\$8\). Receipts, 1447.

1447.

SHEEF—Receipts for the week 14,019, against 12,017 last week, 12,843 for the sume week last year, and 18,858 for the corresponding week in 1866. The receipts since Saturday were 9 car loads, or about 18.00 head. The market was firm and steady, at 74,3104c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h. for common to prime sheared; and 9@11 for medium to choice unshorn. Sal's include 2 car loads of fair to good sheared Ohios sheep, 90 hs. av., at 94,369c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h.; I car load of prime sheared Ohios, 98 lbs. av., at 104; 422 medium sheared Ohios, 98 lbs. av., at 104; 422 medium sheared Ohios, 98 lbs. av., at 104; 422 medium sheared Ohios, 98 lbs. av., at 104; 422 medium sheared Ohios, 98 lbs. av., at 91, 2 cars com-

104; 422 medium sheared Ohios, 86 lbs. av., 8\frac{1}{2}; 1 car load fair do., 86 lbs. av., at 9; 2 cars commonish do., 78 lbs. av., at 8; 3 and 1 car load rough do., 78 lbs. av., at 7\frac{1}{2}. and 1 car load rough do., 78 lbs. av., at 7\frac{1}{2}. Also 175 good unshorn State sheep, 94 lbs. av., at 10\frac{1}{2}(2)1 \bar{2} \bar

Railroad Across the Continent.

Central Pacific Railroad Company

Are authorized by Acts of Congress to construct, with the aid and supervision of the United States Government, the Western and principal portion of the National Trunk Line between the Pacific Cosat and the Mississippi Valley. They have built by far the most difficult and expensive portion of their road, and have an unprecedented working force extending the track across the Sait Lake Basin. By the close of 1868 it is expected they will have 400 miles in full operation, and that the

1870.

than TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have

1. United States Bonds

2. First Mortgage Bonds

same amount, issued also according to the progress road, and having the preferred claim—superior to that

3. Grant of Public Lands the route, 12,800 acres per mile, or nearly ten milli in all, which are now selling at the minimum rate

4. Capital Stock

5. Cash Resources,

ing Donations from California sources amounting, 000, Net Earnings, etc., 1865 to 1870, \$6,500,000 total of more than Seventy Millions upon the first 726 Miles.

The Company now offer for sale through us at their PAR VALUE AND ACCRUED INTEREST, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

ring 6 per cent. per annum—both interest and principa ag explicitly made "PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN," con

bearing spicitity made "PATABLE IN GOLD COIN," conformably with the specie laws of the Pacific States.

The Bonds are of \$1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

**37 The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of such advance will be filled at present price. They are believed to combine greater attractions of safety, reliability, and profit than any other securities now offered, and are recommended to persons seeking desirable steady investments. We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 19 per cent. profit, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive promp attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphiets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, progress, business, and prospects of the enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH,

Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co., NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Offices of the Company, No. 54 William Street, New York, Nos. 56 and 58 K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

Subscriptions received through Banks and Bankers generally.

All descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our office and by mail and telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

28 SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES converted into the New Five-Twenties, or any other class of Government Bonds.

28 Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received and favorable arrangements made for destrable accounts.

29 GOLD, COUPONS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST.

NOTES BOUGHT and SOLD.

29 MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS and BONDS hought, and sold, at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

Dealers and investors out of the six of Australes. nu soid, at the Stock Exchange, on commission, for cash.

Dealers and investors out of the city desiring to make neotiations in any of the above may do so through us by mail r
telegraph, as advantageously as though personally upa New York.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT